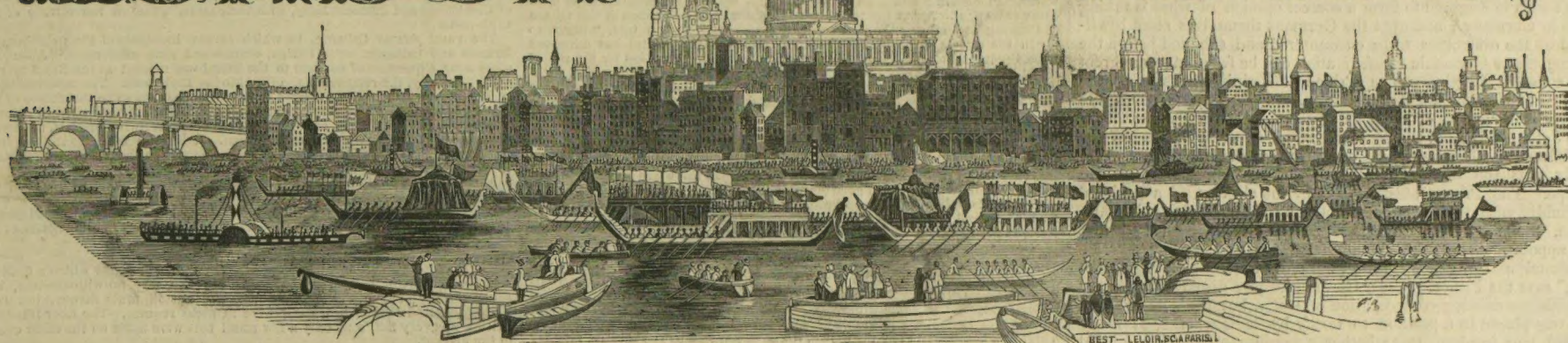


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 331.—Vol. XIII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

ITALIANS, GERMANS, AND SCLAVONIANS.

THE three great conflicts for national existence that sprung out of the French Revolution of February, 1848, are still raging with all their pristine intensity. Italy, Germany, and Sclavonia are each engaged in the effort to make itself one and independent. Each is involved in difficulties, dangers, and perplexities, in pursuance of its object. The sympathies of Constitutional Europe are more or less intensely excited in favour of them all; and the whole of Europe, whether constitutional or despotic, is deeply interested in the immediate settlement of the various questions to which the struggle of these three races has given birth.

The Italian question, in consequence of the appeal to the sword to which the Lombardian population, aided by the King of Sardinia, resorted at the very outset, is the one of most immediate and striking significance. While it is the day-dream of imaginative and thoughtful minds that that celebrated and lovely country should be freed from the bonds that have so long oppressed her, it is equally the practical and abiding interest of all Europe that the dream should be realised, and that—

Italy, unloosening her bonds,
By her strong will should be at last the home
Of broadly based and-virtuous liberty.

Much was expected from the Italians themselves in pursuance of the great object for which her wisest and bravest sons have strug-

gled and suffered for two generations. When the present Pope, before the outbreak of the French Revolution, gave the cause an impetus by the declaration of enlightened and patriotic opinion which signalled the commencement of his reign, even the most indifferent spectators of the progress of events in Europe conceived hopes of the speedy regeneration of Italy. These hopes have not yet been realised. The Italians, long oppressed and misgoverned, have not proved equal to the task of emancipating themselves from foreign thralldom. The generous, although ambitious, attempt of the King of Sardinia to wage the battle of Italian nationality against Austrian domination has, for the present, failed; and the mischief is, that it is chiefly owing to the want of due support from the Italians themselves that this failure has occurred, and that Austria recovering from her foregone defeats, is once again installed in the capital of Lombardy.

The Italians have thrown away a great chance, and the vision of the nationality of Italy has receded far away into the dim and uncertain future. The utmost that can at present be expected from the joint mediation of Great Britain and France is that Austria shall retire from Milan, on receipt of an indemnity for her losses in the war, and on condition that Lombardy shall constitute herself into an independent state, with a large burden of debt upon her back, derived from her long connexion with Austria. It was evident, before these events, that the nationality of Italy could not be

wrought out except by the Italians themselves. The fact is still more evident now. Any re-construction of the Lombardian kingdom, in consequence of the recent successes of the Austrian arms, will but add a new impediment to those already existing. Under all circumstances, therefore, the unity of Italy will depend, even more greatly than it did before, on the efforts which the Italians themselves shall make in their various States and Principalities to conquer those internal difficulties which arise from their own supineness or jealousy of each other. The case is not hopeless, but it is difficult and embarrassing, and will, it is to be feared, long continue to disturb Europe.

The nationality of Germany is equally desirable, but equally difficult to establish. It is as desirable for Western Europe as it is for the sake of the Germans themselves; but even more than the Italian *imbroglio* the case is hard of solution, from difficulties that are almost all of internal origin, growth, and complexity. Austria, that but a few weeks ago seemed a prey to anarchy;—and her Imperial House, that was on the point of yielding up her German possessions and leaving Austria to her fate to take refuge in Hungary, have both recovered a portion of their lost *prestige*, and stand in the arena, prepared for the assertion of claims that are of the highest magnitude. Prussia—divided between those who wish Prussia to absorb Germany, and those who would be contented that Prussia should be absorbed into the larger Empire—struggles with internal



YACHTING OFF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

difficulties of the most formidable kind; and all the lesser States of the ill-assorted Confederation are torn with the conflicting claims and desires of Kings and people. One part of Germany struggles against another: Monarchs and potentates put forward their personal claims to supremacy, without reference to the interests of the people they govern; and Monarchical and Republican principles, independently, altogether, of the great idea of German unity, surge and re-surge over the length and breadth of that large portion of the European continent which speaks the Teutonic language. It is utterly impossible for us in England to form a correct opinion of what is taking place in Germany; and even the Germans themselves seem bewildered by the difficulties to be encountered and subdued before the heterogeneous Germanic Confederation can be fused into one great and coherent Empire. The Prince of Leiningen—son of the Duchess of Kent by her first marriage, and who at present occupies the post of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under the Archduke John of Austria, the *Reichsverweser*, or present head of the Confederation—has issued a document, which very clearly and boldly puts the whole case before the people of Germany and Europe. The Prince affirms that, by the election of a National Assembly, with the concurrence of all the states of the Confederation, the unity of Germany was virtually recognised, and that the appointment of the Archduke John as Regent was an additional and necessary recognition of the same fact. "Not only," says the Prince, "was a German empire decreed in place of the hitherto existing confederation of states, but the German nation was placed in a position to testify by facts whether it really desired true freedom, and whether it would really have an united and powerful Germany. As there is only one kind of real liberty which rests on law and order, so there is," he adds, "but one sort of unity—an actual union of all the component parts of a whole, and that, too, in such a manner as to avert the possibility of any dispute or contest between the whole and the parts. If the German nation, therefore, will have unity, it must not only will the means, but also adopt the consequences. There can be no more opposition of Bavarian, Prussian, Saxon, or any other interests to those of Germany. The former must be absorbed in the latter. Jealousy between individual states, revivings of the northern by the southern parts of the empire, or *vice versa*, are, therefore, as he contends, mischievous absurdities." Nor will he allow that dynastic interests, so far as they refer to the Imperial Power, should be taken into consideration, for the Princes are as much called upon to conform to the will of the whole people as any other German.

The Prince contends, with force, point, and incontrovertible logic, that if the task begun is to be brought to a safe and permanent conclusion, the Imperial Power, that is to say the Imperial Government and the National Assembly—supported by the national will—must devote itself with courage and decision to the fulfilment of this great mission. The Imperial Power must, so far as it may be necessary, absorb in itself the sovereignty of the individual states; it must unremittently undertake the requisite organisation of Germany; and must, whilst establishing the organisation of the Imperial Government, reduce that of the individual states. He also insists, with equal reason, that the Imperial Power must abolish, as speedily as possible, the diplomatic intercourse of the individual states at home and abroad, and concentrate it in its own hands; that it must appropriate to itself the unconditional disposal of the national forces, take such measures respecting them as it may deem advisable, and advance the customs lines to the frontiers of Germany.

The Prince calls upon the German people to decide once for all whether this is the unity it requires; or whether it is content that the old seeds of discord and jealousy should remain in the soil, and that Germany should present to the world the spectacle of a disunited people desirous of unity, but without the courage and the ability to take the only possible means of acquiring and maintaining it. Coming from such a quarter, the document is of considerable importance at the present juncture of affairs in Germany; but whether it will have weight enough to influence, one way or another, the decision of this great and complicated question, remains to be seen. There is one element of success in the struggle. There is no foreign domination in Germany, to coerce the people or to embarrass their conduct in any way. It is purely a domestic matter, which all the powers of Europe regard with solicitude and anxiety, but in which none has the right, or perhaps the inclination to interfere.

The question of Slavonian independence hangs upon that of Germany. Russia, that cannot interfere with the Germans, or prevent the various states from forming one vast empire if they are so inclined, foment, as a matter of precaution, the desire of the Slavonian races to imitate the example, and to form an empire of corresponding magnitude and importance, under the influence of Russian ideas. Betwixt the two races there is thought in Germany to be an inherent antagonism. Many German writers labour hard at the present moment to exaggerate whatever differences of feeling or prejudice may exist, and to hold before the eyes of the people of Germany the vision of a great Slavonian empire, or "Panslavonia," with interests hostile to those of the Germans, as an incentive to the latter to forget their own differences, and unite against the hostile race. The wave of Revolution in Europe is not, as some represent it, merely a wave of Democracy dashing against the barriers of Monarchy. More than mere forms of government are involved in the convulsions that have taken place. Republicanism or Monarchy are not the questions to be decided in Italy, Germany, or among the Slavonians. The matters to be decided are preliminary to these: they refer not simply to the right of self-government, but to the right to *exist*. This right was denied or ignored at the pretended settlement of the affairs of Europe in 1815; and consequently, and in due time, it has endeavoured to make itself heard. When the new settlement shall take place, there is a prospect that it will be somewhat more worthy of the name than the last was.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.—The memorial praying for a Royal commission of inquiry into the best methods of securing the improvement of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, which had been signed by nearly 300 graduates and former members of those universities, as well as by some of the fellows of the Royal Society, was presented to Lord John Russell, in Downing-street, on Monday, the 10th July, by Mr. Lyell, F.R.S., accompanied by Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., Sir D. Brewster, F.R.S., Mr. E. H. Bunbury, M.P., &c.; and Mr. Lyell observed that the study of many important branches of knowledge, both moral and physical, especially the more progressive ones, now nominally taught at Oxford, had of late been virtually abandoned; chiefly because, according to the present system of examinations, no proficiency in those sciences could lead to distinction in that university. The classes of experimental philosophy, comparative anatomy, chemistry, geology, botany, modern history, political economy, and many others, were nearly or wholly deserted. The colleges, by dividing the students into many distinct sections, were unable to furnish and support an adequate staff of able and permanent teachers, each devoted to one department; and, lastly, in times comparatively modern, the clerical body had engrossed an increasing and undue share in the management of academical tuition.—Mr. E. Bunbury, after adverting to the existence at Cambridge of the same evils as those indicated by Mr. Lyell at Oxford, pointed to the great disproportion between the funds of the university and those of the colleges as one of the principal causes of the undue preponderance of the latter, and drew attention to the constitution of the academic body itself, as opposing great obstacles to the introduction of necessary reforms, especially on account of the absolute veto possessed by every member of the caput, and the want of all power of discussion or amendment of statutes in the senate. He stated at the same time that the immediate object of the memorialists was not to urge specific measures of reform, but to obtain a preliminary inquiry by means of a Royal commission.—Lord J. Russell, in reply, stated that he would take the subject into his serious consideration, that his attention had already been drawn to it, and that he found that a great variety of opinions were entertained as to the best method of effecting reforms; but that he agreed with the memorialists as to the existence of defects in the present system.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT REGATTA.

How beautiful seems all upon this isle!
How bright the verdure of the forest trees!
How clear and cloudless is the azure sky!
How fresh and fragrant is the gentle air!

THAT which fable and fairy tale did for the fancies of our forefathers, plain matter-of-fact mechanics have realised for the service of their descendants. The fire-drawn chariots of romance are now the ordinary appliances of travel by land, and galleys similarly propelled the means whereby we journey by water. In conditions of high civilisation and refinement, progress is at once cause and effect. About the period when London took possession of the village of Charing and other suburban retreats, "coaches," we are told, "began to ply in the streets of the metropolis;" and now that the capital has advanced upon Epping Forest and Hounslow Heath, railways are provided for the use of the citizens, which convey them between their counting-houses and villas, without any reference to time or distance. What would Baillie Nicol Jerrie have said, had any one told him the day was at hand when it would be but a morning drive from Cornhill to the Saltmarket?

There lies a vale in Ida Lovelier
Than all the valleys of Ionian hills!

And two hours and twenty minutes west south-west of St. Giles's, hills and valleys that would put to shame all Asia Minor... yet there are serpents in human shape that babble of the good old times!... Vectis, as the pleasure of England is called in ancient chronicles, was, ere now, the residence of our Sovereigns, and surely it is a spot well worthy of being set before a Monarch. Here, in the best sense of the expression, as applied to nature,

All is gentle and aristocratic.

The people, of whatever class or condition, have an instinct of urbanity and courtesy: the country smiles with the poetry of the pastoral age; and the winds of heaven take heed lest they "visit the face too roughly." And, were it lawful at such a season to meddle with matters political, might it not be said the Wight offers, beyond all other spots of these dominions, the meekest retreat for Royalty? There the head wearied by the crown, the hand harassed by the sceptre, may lay aside the trappings and the suits of state; and there the loyal and the loving can feel that the object of their care is beyond the cunning and devices of the evil-doer. Had the situation of Neuilly resembled that of Osborne, would the fate of the House of Orleans be what it is?

This is the especial time of "the mountain and the flood." Grouse-shooting has sounded its charge on the brown heath, and the gallant hunting is waving over the blue water. The season of the sea has set in. Its pleasure capital is full of fair women, and men that "deserve the fair." It is the eve of its high festival, and Cowes has already matters of account in hand. Some few days prior to the Regatta week, a meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron was held, at which the Commodore resigned office. In the spring-tide of its fortunes the sport of yacht-sailing had no more energetic friend than Lord Belfast. The amateur marine of this country owes to his connexion with it much of the peculiar character which distinguishes its present position and purpose. Yacht building and yacht economy have greatly refined our naval taste. The natural course of progress would have brought this about in time, no doubt; but it has been anticipated by the example set by our sailing clubs, and these received their first especial impulse and direction from the late Commodore of the Royal Squadron. The Marquis of Donegal secured for yachting in national importance it takes the precedence of all others. It is a school for marine architecture, and a nursery for seamen that the country did not possess before its institution, and the value of which it has learned rightly to estimate. Whether as the head of a leading club devoted to that most popular amusement, or, by the effect of circumstances, removed from that office to which his good services gave him such good claim, Lord Donegal will rank foremost among the worthies in the annals of British yachting.

Will there be a better spirit among the members of the squadron in future than during the season that Lord Donegal was at the helm? or has a discontent overtaken it that from day to day accumulates materials? Mrs. Gore has a passage in "Cecil" that may help us to an answer. . . . "I am almost ashamed" (Cecil *loquiter*) "at this time of day to indulge in a rhapsody about yachting—now as vulgarised as cracking or steeple-chasing, or any other pastime of the paradise of fools. But when I and George the Fourth first indulged in the delicious recreation, regattas were in their infancy, and the high seas a highway for gentlemen. I used to delight in it when one had the Isle of Wight to oneself—that is, almost to the little knot of the elect which ought ever to be esteemed as one man." . . . "Surgit amari aliquid?" the *million*.

The week set in amphibiously: never was there such dog and cat weather as Monday—it did nothing but rain, and fog, and foster the blue devils. The silver Solent was as dark and dismal as the Dead Sea. That the effect might be perfect, a couple of hours before noon, the Royal yacht, *Victoria and Albert*, swept in her stateliness out of Portsmouth Harbour, followed by her tender, the *Fairy*, gay and gamesome as a dolphin. But beyond this the coming festival made no sign. . . . Tuesday broke more auspiciously. . . . True, it did not shine, but the clouds kept themselves closed—it didn't rain—no small praise for a day in August, 1848. Long before noon the pier at Ryde was populous with a pleasure company, for it was the first day of the regatta at that port—the week's festival being thus arranged: Tuesday and Wednesday, the Royal Victoria Yacht Club's prizes at Ryde; Thursday, the opening of the Squadron matches at Cowes; and Friday again at Ryde. Despite the "pitiless pelting" London had poured forth her citizens as well as her aristocracy—which occasionally is a *mal-appropos* arrangement. Two youths, obviously from the great metropolis, and not from its May Fair coterie, who had just arrived by a Portsmouth steamer, were leaning over the rails of the pier-head in all the satisfaction of white *paletots*, Bruschon hats, throats *a la Byron*, and cigars in full fume. "I say, Jim," observed one, "this is correct according to my valuation—*cum-hill fo*, as they say in Paris; it ain't every day you see such a lot of nob's." "No, nor of the other sort, neither," responded Jim; "bless'd if I don't think every tailor in London's here, and looking cautiously over both shoulders, in a subdued voice—'I've seen all mine already.' . . . The sports were to have begun long before noon, but the first class fell out about qualifications. The *Eclipse*—celebrated in the previous year for her achievements—was one of the four entered. Now the others objected, that, having sailed in a class for vessels under 50 tons, she could not qualify for a class for vessels of 50 tons and upwards to 80. . . . so that race fell to the ground. The second, for cutters from 15 to 25 tons, brought to the post three of the Royal Thames Yacht Club clippers: course, round the Nab, back to Calshot, round the Brambles, and home to the committee-vessel, abreast of Ryde Pier. There was now and then a puff of wind, but nothing up to the purpose for a sailing essay. For a while the *Secret* and *Prima Donna* were together, the *Fleur de Marie* considerably astern: in this way they rounded the Nab at 2h. 40m., and bore away for the westward. At this moment the roar of the *Powerful's* salute announced the approach of her Majesty, and the *Fairy*, with the Royal standard at the main, appeared close in on the Hampshire coast. The Royal yacht then stood over towards the *Powerful*, and having received the cheers of her manned yards, put her helm a-starboard, and bore away for Gosport, whence the Royal party immediately departed for town. Anon there was another Royal salute fired, while H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge steamed in the *Ondine* from Portsmouth to East Cowes. All this was holiday matter; and so was the duck hunt in active operation at Ryde; and so was the rowing, &c. But the yachting was particularly "slow," in every sense of the term; and it was not till the shades of evening prevailed that the *Secret* made her appearance, and rounded the winning vessel alone—thus securing the £50 Cup, being the sixth race out of seven run for this season! There were fireworks in the evening, and the usual accompaniments of a day of festivity—albeit the average might have been below the hope: but is not such the lot of life? . . .

Wednesday dawned "heavily with clouds" and full of gloom, more dispiriting than any mere temporary consequence could invest it with. The present gave place to the future, and the influence of the weather upon time to come could not be contemplated without deep anxiety. The preliminaries of the sport were, of course, confined to those whom they concerned. Nobody went outside their houses who could help it. A schooner-race that was originally designed for today was postponed *sine die*, and the prize turned over to cutters, the property of members of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. For this, in a stark calm, three started, viz. the *Arrow*, the *Eclipse*, and the *Gondola*. Soon afterwards, the second race—for vessels belonging to any Royal Yacht Club, not exceeding fifteen tons—brought seven to the starting vessel; and we will leave them, with the wish that they may have "bon voyage." . . .

The company on the pier was select, especially as to numbers; but the yacht fleet off it was a large one. A couple of hours after noon the rain cleared away, and soon after five p.m. the rattle of ordnance at Portsmouth and Spithead told of the Queen's approach. Her Majesty came in the *Fairy*, and remained nearly a quarter of an hour abreast of the pier-head. The *Fairy* then steamed gently through the fleet of yachts, and then made away for Osborne. The rowing kept up the game till dinner-hour. Among the best of the matches was one between the gigs' crews of the *Brilliant* and *Anaconda*—won very gallantly by the latter.

The festive hour had long concluded, and at eleven p.m., by the blaze of a glorious moon, the town was summoned to witness the finish of the sailing match! It was surely a passing picturesque sight. The trio approached floating onwards on a sea of gold. The *Arrow* led, and won by some seven or eight minutes; the *Eclipse* second; the second race the *Gleam* won. . . . The principal match was a very queer one. In going out westward, the yachts were required to round a buoy off Lymington; but this the *Eclipse* couldn't do, for the tide ran away with her, and carried her through the Needles! . . .

Why should we now our sails unfurl?
There is not a breath the blue wave to curl.

The gossip during the day ran upon the changes in the Royal Yacht Squadron. It was said—by rumour—that the office of Commodore would be offered to the Marquis of Anglesey, which he would decline, and that Lord Wilton would then be elected. In the latter event, as soon as the lease of the Squadron House expires—which happens very soon—the Squadron will remove from Cowes, and set up its staff and ensign at Plymouth. "Procul, o procul, este profani." The Isle of Wight has been brought too near to Bloomsbury-square, by infiction of the South-Western Railway! . . .

The sky influence ran all against the Royal Victoria Yacht Club; its exertions merited a better fate. . . . The arrangements were all admirable; and in the Club-house tables groaned beneath cups and vases, and all varieties of costly prizes—from which the visitors might pick and choose their trophies.

Thursday dawned with sunshine and fresh air. The *venue* was changed to Cowes, and at an early hour the harbour was white with canvass, and waving with many-coloured streamers. The *Victoria and Albert* and the *Fairy* were dressed

with flags, and soon after ten the latter entered the river and warped alongside the Trinity wharf. She brought ashore the crews of both the Royal yachts, to be regaled at the entertainment given in the grounds at Osborne, in honour of the birthday of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Five minutes before eleven the gun fired from the Royal Squadron House battery, to prepare for the race for her Majesty's Cup, for cutters of the Royal Squadron; and at eleven exactly, with a spanking breeze at west, five went for it, viz. the *Arrow*, winner of yesterday's cup at Ryde, the *Sultana*, the *Gondola*, the *Bacchante*, and the *Vandal*. They went out to the eastward, round the Nab; and soon after they had passed Norris, the batteries at the Castle and Royal Squadron House fired a Royal salute, in honour of the auspicious anniversary. On the esplanade at West Cowes there was but a very scanty attendance. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, with their suite, were on the terrace of the Club-house.

The rural *fete* at Osborne, to which several hundreds of the neighbouring farmers and cottagers were bidden, commenced soon after noon. About the same hour a question of concern to the island was mooted at the Royal marine abode, namely, the removal of the Court to the Highlands. The superintendent of Benmurren had been summoned to give information as to the fitness of the new Royal residence in Scotland for the reception of its distinguished tenants. Benmurren has been taken on a lease of 27 years from November last, the owner of the property being the Earl of Aberdeen. It lies fifty miles up the Dee from Aberdeen, and is one of the finest shooting quarters in the north. Previously it was occupied by the late Sir Robert Gordon. . . .

At half-past one the yachts passed Cowes, going west for Lymington, the *Arrow* leading by half a mile, with a rattling whole-sail breeze. . . . For once we will venture to prophecy, and name the *Arrow* the winner of her Majesty's Plate. The day held up well, and the match was the best of the regatta as far as it had gone.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The principal betting was on the St. Leger, for which a dead set was made in two or three quarters against Surplice, who, notwithstanding, had some zealous supporters. Springy Jack was not in much favour, but both Flatcatcher and Justice to Ireland were in great request. The Ebor Handicap betting was very flat, and only a few small bets were made on the other events in the market.

EBOR HANDICAP.		
5 to 1 agst Dough	6 to 1 agst Maid of My Soul	8 to 1 agst Remembrance
6 to 1 — Ellerdale	6 to 1 — Meaux	15 to 1 agst Sir Martin
GREAT YORKSHIRE STAKES.		
Even on Springy Jack, and 7 to 1 agst Loadstone		
GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.		
8 to 1 agst Cawronish	10 to 1 agst Executor	10 to 1 agst Reminiscence
ST. LEGER.		
5 to 2 agst Springy Jack	4 to 1 agst Justice to Ireland	30 to 1 agst ^{Ch} c.
7 to 2 — Flatcatcher	6 to 1 — Surplice	32 to 1 — ^{one}
DERBY.		
20 to 1 agst Nunnyskirk	33 to 1 agst Garrick	

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The probability, amounting almost to certainty, that the Government of the Republic will *bona fide* do its utmost, in conjunction with the Government of Great Britain, to prevent the disastrous state of affairs in northern Italy leading to a general European war, which there has been of late but too much reason to apprehend, has diffused general satisfaction amongst the moderate and reasonable of all classes in Paris—not the less as it shews a real *entente cordiale* between the Governments of the two great constitutional countries of Europe. On this subject we find that when General Cavaignac and M. Bastide attended the Committee on Foreign Affairs on Friday (last week), some questions were put to them. They were first requested to say what was the end and object of the mediation of France and England between Austria and King Charles Albert. General Cavaignac replied that, for the interest of France and Italy, it was important that this negotiation should remain secret; and, consequently, declined entering into any explanation on the subject. It was asked whether the mediation was in conformity with the already expressed wishes of the National Assembly for the enfranchisement of Italy? He answered that the will of the Assembly should always be the rule of his conduct, but repeated his resolution not to give any other answer; assuring the committee, at the same time, that he would never act otherwise than in the interests of France, and consistently with her honour and dignity. Finally, he was questioned whether, in case the mediation should fail in producing the desired results, it was his intention to make war? The General declared that he had a fair hope of maintaining peace in concert with England, and that he would not make war until the last extremity. This declaration was favourably received by the committee. The communication of the documents relating to the affairs of Italy from May 12 till July 14, that is to say, prior to the last check received by Charles Albert, being called for by some members, General Cavaignac felt himself bound to refuse producing them.

The *Moniteur* contains a declaration of the policy of the Government on the question of Italy; in the course of which it is stated—"In presence of such grave events, in presence of the general interest which the cause of Italy inspires in France, before entering on a path which may end in peace or war, perhaps in a European war, the Government is bound to take account of what is demanded by the traditional necessities of our policy, and the present situation of the Republic. It comprehends that, at a time when the development and the safety of commercial relations are become the condition of the prosperity and the influence of nations, it is important not to lose sight of manufacturing interests. Penetrated with the necessity of re-establishing public credit, which begins to acquire fresh strength; persuaded, at the same time, that France, on no consideration, can ever compromise the laws of honour, the Government endeavours to reconcile what it owes to the dignity of the French name to the legitimate demands of private interests. In a word, to accept war, if our honour demands it; to accept it, not in the name of a Sovereign too often guided by pre-occupations foreign to the wishes and to the wants of the country, but in the name of the country itself; in the name of the National Assembly, the sole arbiter of peace or war; or to avoid it, if that be possible, without weakening any of our duties, and without descending from the rank which France ought to hold among European nations: such was the line of conduct which the Government at first traced out for itself—such was the only policy which appeared to it worthy of the Republic. That policy the Government has faithfully and unreservedly followed. It must find itself sufficiently rewarded for its efforts, since it may now make the whole of France partake in the hopes for the prompt re-establishment of peace in Italy, through the mediation of France and England. The united action of the two powers has already begun to exercise its effect on several points of the Peninsula. And, if any doubts could be felt as to the results which will arise from the understanding of the two most influential nations of Europe, united in one and the same idea, and for an interest which is also that of the world, we would add that fresh motives for confidence and security will be found in the relations established between France and the other foreign powers. These relations are most amicable, and do not except from them even those Governments which the name of Republic might tend to render unfavourable to France. We have, therefore, every reason to hope that this mediation of France and England in Italy will be followed by a prompt and favourable result, and that it will serve as the prelude to a general pacification. The struggle which is being carried on in the duchies, for interests of a comparatively secondary character, must be put a stop to. The German Parliament wishes, we doubt not, that its first act should be one of conciliation; and it will unite itself to our efforts to bring about an arrangement already too long delayed. It will not forget that the efficacy of its action depends on its wisdom. Thus the Republic, although scarcely constituted, will have resumed, in Germany, in Italy, and in the whole of Europe, the place which the timid, irresolute, and complaisant policy of Royalty had caused to be lost, and France will give to the grateful world the spectacle of a democracy which, after having regenerated Europe by its principles, knows how to keep within proper bounds all the elements of strength which it contains, and is ambitious of no glory, but that of pacifying the world."

The Neapolitan Minister has had an interview with M. Bastide, to demand the intention of the French Government with respect to Sicily. M. Bastide replied that the Government did not intend that Sicily should become another Portugal for the benefit of England. Being further asked what diplomatic course France would follow in the event of the re-conquest of Sicily by Naples, or of the intervention of England, M. Bastide declined to answer.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday contains decrees on the repression of offences of the press and on the caution money of the journals. The former decree subjects to a fine of from 300 to 6000 francs, and to imprisonment of from three months to five years, offences against the rights or authority of the chief of the Executive, against Republican institutions, the Constitution, the principle of the sovereignty of the people, and universal suffrage, and to other comparative amounts of fine and imprisonment for other offences; and the latter decree imposes caution money of 24,000 francs for a daily journal, and other corresponding amounts for other periodical publications.

With respect to the publication of the evidence taken before the Committee of the National Assembly on the insurrection of June, and the affair of the 15th of May, it was looked forward to with much uneasiness. It was generally believed that the Government wished to shelve the question altogether, and that it almost shrank before the terrible conflict of persons and passions which must follow the publication of these monster volumes. Meanwhile, the Republicans of the morrow, "on the one hand, insisted on the publication, in the hope of casting odium on the Republicans of the eve;" and the ultra-Democrats called for it, because they did not choose to be made the scape-goats of the offences committed by others as well as themselves since February.

The Committee on the Constitution has at length completed the project amended in consequence of the suggestions of the *bureaux*. The preamble, it is said, is retained without material alteration. It would, therefore, seem that the Committee adheres to the much-disputed clause, which declares that every one has a right to demand employment from the State, a right expressed by the words "le droit du travail."

General Cavaignac was called before the Committee, to express his opinion on the mode of election of the President, which was found to be in accordance with that of the Committee, being favourable to election by universal suffrage. General Lamoriciere, Minister of War, was also called to give his opinion respecting the section of the project on the army, and especially on the question of "remplacement," or substitution—that is to say, whether persons drawn by lot to serve in the army shall be privileged to procure another person to serve in their stead. The opinion of General Lamoriciere, in accordance with that of the Committee, is adverse to substitution; the effect will be, that the clause, if adopted, will render it compulsory on all persons drawn by lot to serve in the

army as private soldiers, no matter what their rank, property, condition, profession, or occupation may be. It is expected that M. Marrast, the reporter of the committee, will present the project to the Assembly on Monday next, and that the discussion upon it will commence on the 28th.

A report was prevalent in the early part of the week, that Gen. Cavaignac, oppressed with the weight of his public duties, had resolved to resign at the end of the present month.

M. Lamartine has addressed a letter to the municipality of Maçon, in which, having slightly glanced at the calumnies which his enemies had propagated against him, he says that he hopes soon to ask of them as his only ambition, "a little of that retirement which constitutes the agreeable repose of the mind and heart."

Abd-el-Kader is about to be transferred from Pan to the Château of Amboise, in the department of Indre-et-Loire. Orders have been given to have the Château prepared for his reception within a fortnight. In consequence of the ex-Emir's residence at Amboise, a garrison will be established there.

The French Minister of Finance has communicated to the Assembly that the whole of the loan had been subscribed, viz. 13,095,250 francs *rentes* towards the loan of 13,131,500 francs *rentes*, five per cent., authorised to be contracted by a decree of the National Assembly of the 24th July, 1848.

SPAIN.

In the accounts which have reached us this week, engagements between small bodies of Carlist insurgents and the Queen's troops are reported; the most important being an encounter at Lora, where the insurgents, 500 in number, headed by Marshal and other well-known chiefs, were dispersed, after having had four men killed, several wounded, and many horses captured.

General Antonio Urbistondo has been appointed Captain-General of Navarre and the Basque Provinces, and is to reside alternately at Pampeluna and Victoria. The Queen having accepted the resignation of General Serrano, has named General Campuzano Captain General of Grenada, and General Villalonga has succeeded the latter as Captain-General of Valencia.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon to the 9th inst. represent Portugal generally as tranquil, although the Government had been in some fear, and had taken extraordinary precautions against the effect of Spanish news.

The Cabinet had carried in the Deputies its plans respecting the revenue applicable to payment of the dividends; but the opposition in the House of Peers was victorious on the mixed commissions held upon alterations made in two other Ministerial projects.

The clause in the Revenue Bill was intended to provide for the regular remittance monthly to London of 100 cents (£23,000 sterling), by the Board of Public Credit, for deposit in the Bank of England to the credit of the Portuguese Financial Agency in London, to be used in discharging the claims of the English holders of Portuguese Bonds. This project would be of great advantage to the English bondholders, inasmuch as it would prevent those misapplications or misappropriations of funds in Lisbon to the necessities of the State which have so often happened to monies set apart for, and belonging to, the English creditors of Portugal.

The news of the arrest of M. Gonzales Bravo in Madrid had caused considerable sensation in Lisbon.

ITALIAN STATES.

LOMBARDY AND PIEMONTE.—The news of the occupation of Milan by the Austrians, which we briefly noticed last week, has been confirmed. An armistice for forty-five days has been concluded between the Austrians and the Piedmontese, according to the terms of which the territorial divisions are settled as they were before the war, the former frontiers established, and the fortress of Peschiera and the city of Venice given up to the Austrians. This cessation of hostilities will give time for the negotiations which England and France have entered into for a mediation.

The following is a summary of the events immediately preceding the Austrian re-occupation of the capital of Lombardy.

On the 4th inst. the advanced guard of the Austrians arrived within about two leagues of Milan, the Piedmontese army having on the same day occupied that capital. The Sardinian army attacked it, and gained an advantage, having taken three or four pieces of artillery and some hundred prisoners. The main body of the Austrians, however, soon coming up, presented numbers so imposing that it would have been a mere act of desperation to have attempted resistance. There were three courses open to Charles Albert: he might either allow his army to be shut up in Milan, and await the assault of its inhabitants, and the remains of his army buried under its ruins, are the events that would have probably ensued. Or, being invested, he might have forced his way out at the point of the bayonet, the fate of the city and its inhabitants being still the same. Or, finally, he might capitulate, obtaining an engagement to respect life and property, and permission for his army to march unmolested to his own frontier. Charles Albert adopted the last course.

A large portion of the inhabitants, who, under the direction of the Republican Committee of Public Safety, had resolved to resist to the death, had thrown up barricades, and had expressed their determination not to admit the Austrians until the city became a heap of ruins, under which they were content themselves to lie; and when the King's resolution to capitulate became known, their rage exceeded all bounds. Followed by the populace, they surrounded the Palazzo Greppi, which was occupied by the King, seized his equipage and broke it in pieces, and fired a volley of muskets at the windows of the palace. The King presented himself to them in person, to remonstrate against their conduct, and to explain to them the real situation in which the capital was placed. They rushed upon him, attempting to seize his person, and to retain him as a hostage. Being prevented by the Piedmontese soldiers present, they pelted Charles Albert with mud, uttered against him the most gross language, and finally, threatening his life, fired upon his guards. The latter succeeded in extricating the King without firing on the people.

On the morning of the 5th the gates of the town were opened, and liberty given to all who desired to leave the capital. Immediately the active body of the noblesse, the great majority of the bourgeoisie, and an immense number of persons of all ages, men, women, and children, left with precipitation, some following the march of the Piedmontese army towards Novara, and others taking the road to Italian Switzerland by Como.

On the morning of the 6th, all the barracks and posts within the city were occupied by the Austrian troops.

The articles of the capitulation were as follows:—"1. The town shall be respected. 2. So far as it depends upon his Excellency the Marshal, he promises, as to the past, all the consideration that equity requires. 3. The movement of the Sardinian army shall be effected in two days of march, as had already been agreed to by the Generals. 5. In return the Marshal demands the military occupation of the Roman Gate, and the entrance and occupation of the town at noon. 6. The transport of the sick and wounded shall take place in the two days of march. 7. All these conditions are to receive the acceptance of his Sardinian Majesty. 8. His Excellency the Marshal demands the immediate liberation of all the Austrian Generals, officers, and functionaries that are at Milan. —Signed, August 5, by the Podesta of Milan, and by the chiefs of the staff of the two armies."

The Lombardian troops were concentrating by order of the King at Treccate under the direction of Lieutenant-General Olivieri.

Charles Albert issued the two following proclamations, the first addressed to his army and the second to his people:—

"Soldiers.—The chances of war have obliged us to re-cross the Ticino. The last combat under the walls of Milan does honour to your courage. If the want of ammunition has prevented us from continuing the defence as we ardently desired to do, it is certain that the retreat has cost the enemy dear. Courage, soldiers: organise yourselves quickly and energetically. I will have the most severe discipline observed, and every infraction of it shall be punished with the greatest rigour. The police must be better arranged, and private property be inviolably respected. In difficult times unity and subordination are more than ever necessary. The cause of Italian independence that we have undertaken to sustain is most noble and holy. Past ages have sighed for it, and now the popular wish pronounces itself for our freedom unanimously. The days of adversity will pass, and the right will triumph over brute force. Let us not despair, but let every one do his duty.—Vigevano, Aug. 7."

"My dear People.—The fate of war, which at first did not cease to smile on the valour of our brave army, has become adverse to us by the fatality of numerous circumstances, and has obliged us to retreat before the enemy. In this movement we were influenced by consideration for the beautiful capital of Lombardy, and persuaded that we should find it abundantly supplied, we were determined to use all our efforts for its defence. All our troops were brought under its walls, ready to make a vigorous resistance, when we learned that they were in want of money, provisions, and ammunition, whilst ours were nearly all expended. What aggravated our situation was that the large park of artillery had been taken towards Piacenza, and we could not obtain it, the road being intercepted by the enemy. Thus situated, the first necessity was to save Milan and the army, and to spare a useless effusion of blood. We have attained this end by a convention on the terms that the place being evacuated by us, the passage beyond the Ticino should be left free, and the lives and property of the Milanese be secured as much as possible. It is thus, my dear people, that the army has returned amongst you. If destiny has refused it the realisation of the high end of its generous mission, it has, nevertheless, rendered itself illustrious by skill and warlike conduct, and acquired a name by its fatigues and heroism, and it returns feared, and still capable of protecting you against every enemy. Receive it, you who participate in the glory it has acquired, and render the feelings of its misfortunes less sensible by your fraternal smiles. In its ranks are the princes, my sons; into its ranks I will myself re-enter, ready as we all are to make new sacrifices, to endure new fatigues, and give our lives for our loved native land.—Vigevano, Aug. 7."

All accounts concur in describing the distracted state of things that immediately succeeded the surrender of Milan. The Piedmontese soldiers were arriving in scattered and disorganised bands on the frontiers of Piedmont, in a state of complete destitution and prostration, cursing their chiefs, and charging them with acts of the most culpable malversation. The number of Milanese and Venetians who arrived at Turin from hour to hour seeking an asylum was incalculable; every available roof was crowded with them. These unhappy fugitives declared that the terms of the capitulation were scorned and derided by the Austrians, who the moment they entered the capital gave themselves up to pillage and the most horrible scenes of barbarism of which any idea could be formed. While these disasters were in progress at Milan, General Welden, who had raised the siege of Venice, crossed the Po, and proceeded to Modena, whence he issued a proclamation to the people of Romagna, announcing that he had received orders from his Imperial Majesty to occupy all the legations, to purge them

from brigands, and to restore order with 20,000 men and sufficient artillery; and in case the people intended to resist, he reminded them of the smoking ruins of Serris.

At Turin, when the calamitous news was made known by an official bulletin published on the 7th, it caused great consternation. The populace, excited as was said by the agents of the ex-police, assembled and denounced in the most violent manner the liberal party, calling for the re-establishment of the authority of their King.

A general pillage and massacre being apprehended, Turin was declared in a state of siege, a committee of public safety was appointed, and the Prince de Carignan took the command of all the troops on that side of the Ticino.

A decree to that effect, accompanied by several others, having appeared, the Prince, Lieutenant-General of the King, assumed the command of all the troops on the Piedmontese side of the Ticino and the right of the Po. A second decree named a committee of public safety, concentrating in itself all the powers of Government relating to the maintenance of public tranquillity in the capital and its province. A third named commissions charged with taking the necessary measures for mobilisation of the National Guard. A fourth declared that the widows and children of those who fall, or have fallen, in fighting for the country are adopted by the State. Lastly, there was an appeal, signed by the Minister of War, calling upon all able men not comprised in the reserve lately called under arms to enrol themselves as volunteers. The Committee of Public Defence of Turin had ordered the examination of the fortifications of the city, the verification of the arsenal, and the disarming of the fort of Castelletto, where the Austrian prisoners were to be received. It had ordered also passports to be refused to all those who wanted to leave the town without sufficient cause, and invited those who had already left to return on pain of a fine; and taken other measures for enrolment, &c., required by the situation.

A report prevailed during the week of Milan having been reduced to ashes by the Austrians; but it has not been confirmed, and seems to have originated in the fact of the Litta and Borromeo palaces having been plundered and burnt by some of the mob, on the evacuation of the city by the Piedmontese.

Charles Albert had arrived at Alessandria on the morning of the 12th instant. The Ministry at Turin having resigned, the King had charged M. Merlo, Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, together with Count de Revel, to form a Cabinet.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 12th instant states that the conditions of peace proposed by Austria are the following:—"The definitive union with Sardinia of the duchies of Parma and Piacenza, on condition that Austria be paid 27,000,000 *lire*. The Austrians would abandon Peschiera, but the artillery and arms would be restored to them. The abdication of the King; and the resignation of Colombario, Minister without a portfolio." The latter condition is said to have been dictated by the King of Naples.

ROME.—The state of the "Eternal City" has been, for some time past, very disturbed, in consequence of some designing men working upon the passions of the mob by making it appear to them that the Pope was very supine in his opposition to the Austrian sway in Italy. In consequence of the menacing attitude of the Austrians on the northern frontier of the Roman States, the Chambers, on the 1st inst., voted an address to the Pope, praying that instant measures might be taken for the protection of Italian independence, and stating that it was necessary instantly to enrol volunteers, raise supplies, and invite foreign aid. This address passed the Upper House with slight opposition, and was presented by a deputation in the evening.

The Pope, in reply, issued an edict, declaring his intention to defend the Romagna to the utmost.

This edict, and the subsequent choice of a new Ministry, produced more tranquillity; the Guards were dismissed from the Chigi Palace, and the agitators broke up their sitting. The new Ministry was composed of Corboli Bussi, Foreign Affairs; Count Fabbri, Interior; Lauro Lauri, Finance; Campello, War; Galletti, Police; Sturbinetti, Public Works.

In the interim the Chambers had sanctioned the following measures:—The arming of 12,000 foreign legionaries. The mobilisation of 12,000 civic guards. The appointment of an experienced General enjoying public confidence. The enrolment of volunteers throughout the State. A loan of four million of scudi to meet the expenses. An address to the Parliaments of Tuscany, Sardinia, and Naples, inviting them to be united for the safety of Italy.

Momentous events, however, marched with a most rapid pace on the frontier, which had been crossed by the Austrian General Welden with from 3000 to 4000 troops under his command. He advanced to Bologna, which he entered; and on the 8th inst. laid a heavy contribution upon the city, and to secure its payment required hostages. This demand gave great offence; the people resisted, and the tocsin was sounded. A dreadful conflict ensued, but the details are not given. The Bolognese, however, captured 27 of the enemy's troops, and drove the main force out of the city. Shortly afterwards the Austrians returned, and commenced bombarding the town; two of the places were soon in flames, and the faubourg pillaged and burned. The Austrians lost 40 men killed and 50 prisoners; the Bolognese 15 killed and wounded.

The diplomatic corps at Florence, having heard of these hostilities, drew up a protest, which they forwarded to the Austrian General, urging him, by all the laws of humanity and the maxims of civilization, to cease shedding any more blood.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—In the National Assembly of the Confederation, on the 12th instant, the question whether the districts of Trent and Roveredo should be detached from the German Confederacy or not was the subject of debate, and it was decided in the negative. The Assembly then took into consideration the report of the international committee concerning the war of Austria in Italy. The Assembly decided to refer the report of the commission and all the motions on the subject to the central power. The Assembly afterwards decided, on the question of the incorporation of Istria into the Confederation, that that should also be referred to the central power. The public galleries in the *locale* of the constituent assembly have been clipped of their fair proportions in order to limit the number of spectators, the "sovereign people" in those galleries having of late taken a more active part in the proceedings of the Assembly than parliamentary usage warrants.

The Administrator has at last succeeded in completing his Cabinet, and the following is the list of it which he has sent to the National Assembly:—

The Prince of Leiningen, President of the Council; M. Duckwitz, Minister of Commerce; MM. Mevillon and Fallati, Under-Secretaries; M. Beckerath, Minister of Finance; M. Mathy, Under-Secretary; M. Heckscher, Minister of Foreign Affairs; MM. De Gagren and Briegleb, Under-Secretaries; M. Robert de Mehl, Minister of Justice; M. Wiedemann, Under-Secretary; M. De Schermerling, Minister of the Interior; MM. Basserman and Von Wurth, Under-Secretaries.

With the exception of the Prince of Leiningen, who brought himself into notice some time ago by the publication of a memorial upon German aristocracy, and M. Beckerath, the only Prussian, and a very distinguished speaker in the United Diet at Berlin last year, none of these gentlemen are much known to the world.

HANOVER.—According to a statement of Count Bennigsen, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to a popular deputation that had waited on him, on the 9th instant, with a petition to the King, no dissension existed between Hanover and the central executive in Frankfurt, but, on the contrary, the most friendly relations.

PRUSSIA.

Advices from Berlin of August 13 mention that the statement of the renewal of the negotiations with Denmark, with the consent of the central Executive in Frankfurt, having taken place, had been all but officially confirmed, parties high in office making no secret of the matter. It was added, however, that the Central Executive required the maintenance of German troops in the two duchies—a condition that would give umbrage to the Danes, provided it were fully carried out; but the general impression was that Prussia would considerably modify it, and thereby render it more palatable. The result of the recent discussion in the Constituent Assembly at Berlin, respecting some excesses of the military, had given general satisfaction to the citizens. The declaration on the part of that assembly against the retrograde and anti-citizen tendencies of numerous officers in the army, was greatly needed. They are now called upon by the legal representatives of their country either to submit to the new order of things, and to enter into it in the spirit of the times, or to withdraw altogether from the army. The Assembly had negatived a proposition having in view the modification of the corps of constables. It had been understood that that question was considered a cabinet one, so that the rejection of the motion by a majority of 203 to 152 might be set down as an indirect vote of confidence in Ministers. Meantime, the constables were as unpopular as ever; but it was hoped that the comparatively large number of members of the Assembly who were hostile to them, as at present constituted, would induce them to display greater moderation and forbearance than they had hitherto manifested. Several persons had been arrested on the charge of having distributed a revolutionary catechism.

The Democratical Society of Cologne had forwarded a strong address to the National Assembly in favour of Polish nationality. On the 11th the Assembly voted their president a salary of 2000 florins per month, and rendered its acceptance obligatory.

AUSTRIA.

On the 8th instant the Emperor of Austria and the Imperial family left Innsbruck for Vienna, where they were expected to arrive on the 12th.

In the sitting of the Diet of the 8th, the minister, Döblich, made a speech on some important declarations on the subject of the relations between Austria and Hungary. It is known that conferences on this subject and on the question of the differences between Hungary and Croatia, took place before the departure of Archduke John for Frankfurt. Döblich said in his speech: "The Ministry has never known anything of the negotiations between the Hungarian and Croatian delegates and Archduke John. Count Bathany has, however, sent a note, in which he put the following questions: First—whether the Austrian Ministry is willing to allow the full effect of the pragmatic sanction in respect of the integrity of the Hungarian crown; and, secondly, whether the present ministry meditates preserving the rights of the crown, as regards the pragmatic sanction, in the actual differences with the countries bordering on Hungary? The Ministry has answered to the first question, that the pragmatic sanction in its entire meaning has never been questioned, and it has determined to give it effect. And with regard to the second point, the ministry has declared that in so far as the plans of the Croats were known, it was not their intention to separate themselves from the Hungarian crown, and that they also rested their pretensions on the pragmatic sanction. The ministry also replied that internal peace was only to be attained by the complete union of all nationalities. As yet (added Döblich) no answer has been given to this reply."

The amicable settlement of the Hungarian-Croatian question was confidently looked for at Vienna. The Hungarian Prime Minister, Count Bathany, and the Ban of Croatia, who have been entrusted with full powers by the Hungarian

and Croatian Diets respectively, were shortly expected in Vienna for the settlement of this question.

HUNGARY.

According to intelligence from Pesth, of August 4, the war between the Hungarians and the southern Slavonians still continued. The latter, who had plenty of cannon, and who were assisted by a corps of 3000 regularly disciplined borderers, had assembled in great numbers in the neighbourhood of St. Thomas. They had issued a circular, setting forth their grievances against the Hungarians.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The affairs of Schleswig remain much in the same uncertain condition as before. The two belligerent armies stand close to one another, and ready for the fight.

The latest accounts from Hadersleben and Apenrade are full of the movements of the troops.

The frontiers of Jutland have not been passed, but a division of 12,000 strong lies within a short march of them, with a reserve of 10,000 men a day's march in the rear.

It is stated that Prussia has again been commissioned by the Imperial Cabinet at Frankfurt to conclude another armistice with Denmark. The commission is so far limited, that the conditions of the former abortive armistice should not be thought of, but that both duchies shall be occupied by General Wrangel and his forces. M. V. Usedom has been appointed to conduct the negotiations with Denmark.

UNITED STATES.

Advices to the 2nd instant, from New York, have been received during the week.

Gen. Taylor has accepted the nomination made of him as candidate for the Presidency by the Whig Convention at Philadelphia.

The Oregon Bill was reported, with amendments, in the House of Representatives on Aug. 1. The most important amendment was the striking out of the veto power over territorial legislature acts, proposed to be vested in the Government of Oregon.

In Congress the attempt to pass a sort of compromise bill for the government of the new territories has been defeated—the House of Representatives refusing even to entertain or discuss the bill which had passed the Senate, and of which the tendency was to permit the establishment of slavery in New Mexico and California. It seems pretty well settled now that no bill looking to such a result can obtain the assent of the House of Representatives.

The state of the commercial and money market is not improved since the advices by the preceding steamer.

The prospect of an abundant crop throughout the Union continues good. Some complaints were made of too much rain, but only in a few localities; there had been, however, more rain in the New Orleans districts than in the Atlantic States.

MEXICO.

The news this week is not of any particular interest. The dates from the city of Mexico are to the 14th ult., where the Government of Herrera seemed to be pursuing its course without interruption or disturbance. The intelligence respecting a battle, or rather succession of skirmishes near Guanajuato, between Bustamante, commanding the Government forces, and Paredes, with Padre Jaraute at the head of the revolters, has been confirmed. The victory is claimed for both sides, but neither appears to have done much in the way of fighting.

The American troops have now all left Mexico, which is thus again delivered up to its own laws and rulers. Among other effects of this is the re-enactment of the old Mexican tariff.

BLACKWALL RAILWAY EXTENSION.—The branch of the Blackwall Railway to the Eastern Counties line will be opened in the course of October. With the exception of the great bridge over the Commercial-road, the works are almost complete.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—On last Saturday, information was given to the police that the residence of Sir Moses Montefiore, of No. 7, Grosvenor-gate, Park-lane, had been burglariously entered, between twelve o'clock at night and seven the following morning, and £900 worth of gold and silver plate, gold and silver snuff-boxes, a gold turban set with precious stones, the contents of a cabinet containing ancient silver relics, a gold medal presented to Sir Moses on laying the foundation-stone of the Birmingham School, another the gift of the Pasha of Egypt, and a third from her Majesty Queen Victoria, carried off by the thieves, who are supposed to have effected their entrance with skeleton keys.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c. FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 12.—The number of births registered during the above week in the metropolis and suburbs was 1343, of which 704 were males, and 639 females. This number exceeds by 43 the number of births registered during the preceding week. The deaths registered during the above week numbered 1059, of which 556 were males, and 503 females. This number exceeds the weekly average for the last five summers by 87, and the deaths of the week immediately preceding by 21. Nevertheless, it will be seen that the births exceed the deaths for the above week by 284. The excess over the weekly average is under much the same heads as during the preceding week. The deaths from small-pox were 34 in number, the average being 18; from scarlatina 124, the average being 37; diarrhoea 110, average 66; dysentery 18, average 7; cholera 19, average 7; metria or puerperal fever 66, average 40. On the other hand, the deaths from some causes are considerably below the average:—Measles 22, average 31; dropsy 12, average 22; hydrocephalus 29, average 35; cephalitis 7, average 12; convulsions 32, average 50; pneumonia 22, average 42; asthma 2, average 8; teething 6, average 17. The cases of death from cholera are none of them Asiatic. Six of the cases are marked cholera morbus, the remainder are English cholera, or cholera infantum.

THE CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD RAILWAY.

HOLYHEAD is again likely to resume its importance as a packet station for steamers plying to Dublin; the Chester and Holyhead line of railway, opened on the 1st inst., affording increased facilities of communication between Holyhead and Dublin, which have been usurped by Liverpool since the formation of the Railway from London to the latter place.

The Chester and Holyhead line will, when completed, shorten the time occupied in the journey from London to Dublin by about five hours, as it is anticipated the railway journey from London to Holyhead will take about eight hours, and the steam-packets will be about four hours on their voyage. Thus, this line is a very important one, in shortening the distance between the chief city in the British Isles and the important capital of Ireland, and adds another power to Government in the facilities of communication.

The Chester station is the longest of all the railway stations in England, and, as our illustration shows, is a very noble pile of buildings, in the Italian style. It is a joint station for several railways, and its origin may be thus briefly explained:—

In the autumn of 1846 it was agreed by the London and North-Western, the Chester and Holyhead, the Shrewsbury and Chester, the Chester and Birkenhead, and the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Railway Companies, that they should build a general station at Chester, each of these companies having a terminus there. The needful arrangements were entrusted to Mr. Robert Stephenson, and the details were so far decided on, that, in the summer of 1847, the contracts were let, and in August the first stone was laid. On the 1st of August, 1848, the station, though not quite complete, was opened for traffic.

The station consists of a façade facing the city of Chester, 1050 feet long, built of dark-coloured bricks, relieved with stone facings and dressings. The centre of this building, which is two stories in height, contains on the ground-floor the usual offices, waiting and refreshment rooms; and, on the upper floor, offices for the general manager, and for the Chester and Holyhead and Shrewsbury and Chester Companies, in which the business connected with the whole of their lines is conducted. The number of offices and rooms exceeds fifty.

The wings are formed by projecting arcades, with iron roofs, and are appropriated to private and public vehicles waiting the arrival of trains.

On the inner side of the office buildings, a large platform extends, which is chiefly used for departing trains, and is 750 long by 20 feet wide; this and three lines of rails are covered by an iron roof, 60 feet in span, which is one of the most elegant yet constructed; and, as the height of the walls on which it rests is 24 feet from the platform, the whole shed has a very imposing effect.

Behind this shed, and only divided from it by a series of pillars and arches, is a shed for spare carriages, 450 feet long by 52 wide, also covered with a beautifully constructed iron roof.

There are likewise two sheds for arrival trains, each 290 feet long by 24 feet broad, in a line with the office buildings, and filling the space between the arrival shed and the shed for vehicles.

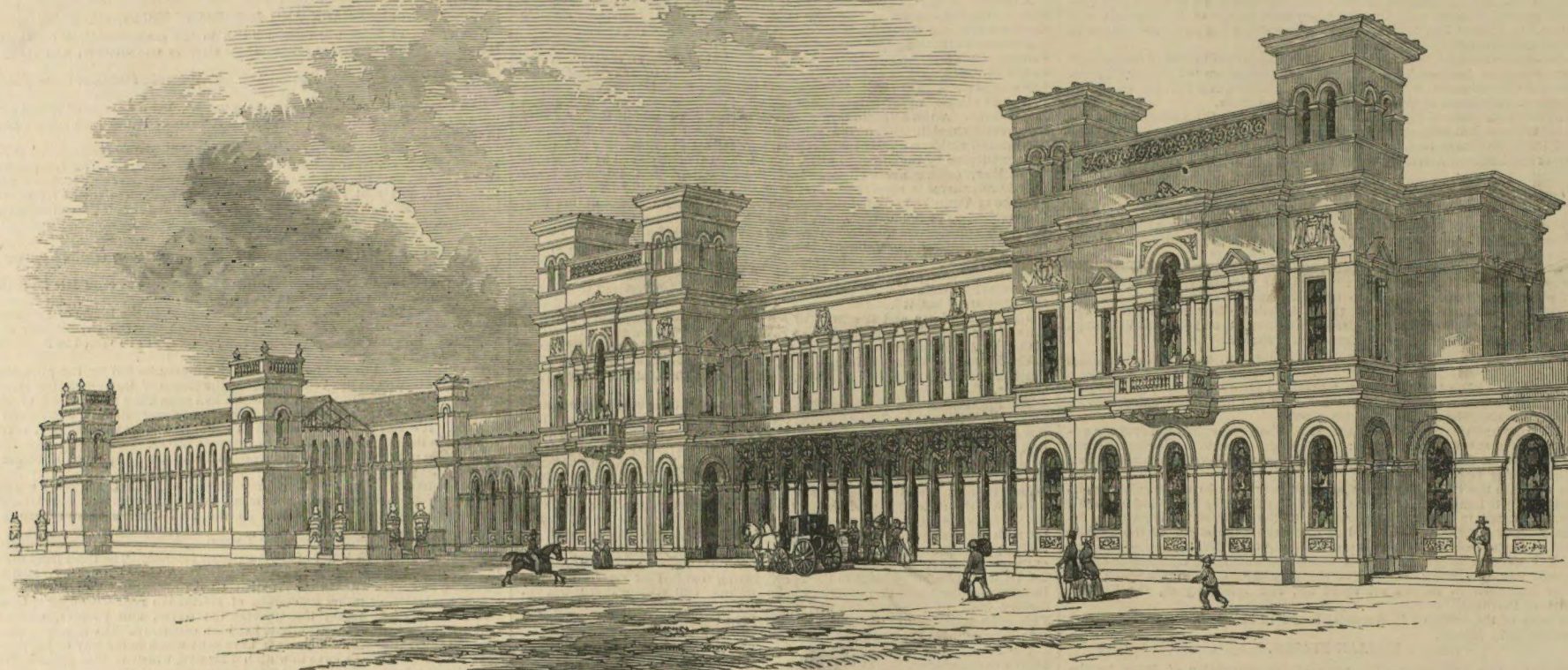
All the sheds are abundantly lighted by skylights in the day, and by gas at night, which is manufactured expressly for the purpose close at hand. Connected with the gas-works there is also a spacious reservoir, from which an engine pumps water into a large tank at the rate of 400 gallons per minute; the tank being placed so high as to command all the upper floors of the station.

The goods shed, which is only just commenced, will be a building 200 feet long by 170 feet broad; and will be peculiarly arranged for facilitating the transfer of goods from one company to another, which will be done more extensively here than at most other stations. The goods traffic is entirely removed from the passenger department; and thus an annoyance greatly felt at the Victoria Station, in Manchester, at the large station at Derby, and at other places, is prevented.

In consequence of one of the public roads of the city crossing the rails close to the station, it was necessary to erect a bridge across the line: this is of handsome design, built with brick and stone, like the station, the roadway being carried on iron beams. The cost of this bridge was £13,000.

From Chester the line of railway skirts along the side of the river Dee; afterwards, its course, till near Conway, is close by the sea-shore, and again it wends its way by the sea-side in Beaumaris Bay, near Penmaen Mawr. The line of the railway being thus so close to the night ocean, much of the beautiful scenery of North Wales is avoided; but, by this route, the undertaking was rendered easier of construction than it otherwise would have been. Yet there are many beautiful points of scenery on the line, and many glimpses of the huge piles of mountains towering high above the valleys whence they rise; and there are ruins also to be noticed by the way-side, telling of iron times gone by, and adding historical interest to the charms of nature. Flint Castle is one of these mementoes of other ages (at no great distance from the railway), and is a conspicuous object from it. It forms the subject of one of our illustrations, and in historical associations is peculiarly rich, one of the most celebrated events connected with it being the deposition of Richard II. Flint Castle is but a mere

THE CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD RAILWAY.



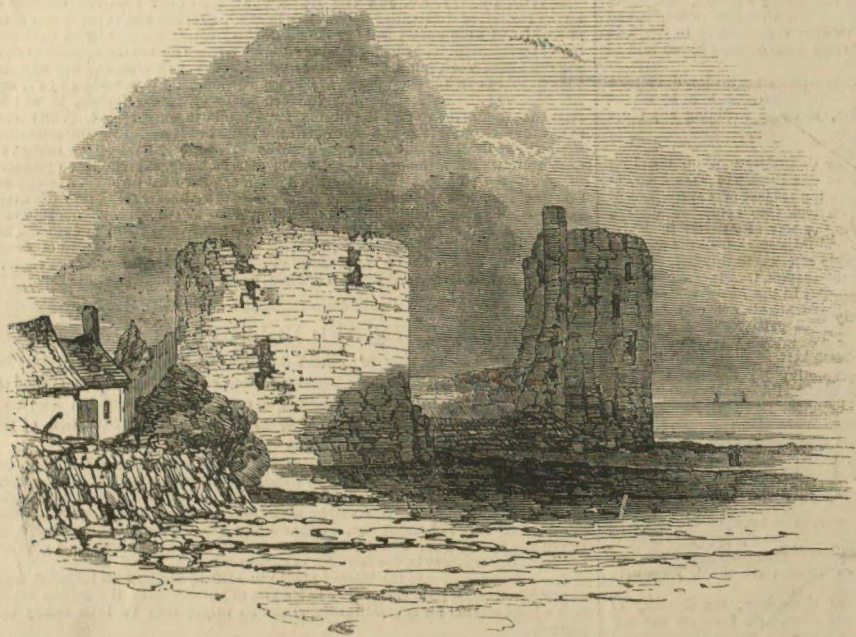
THE GENERAL STATION, AT CHESTER.

shell, only the grey ruined walls attesting its former strength and grandeur. When it was built is uncertain—some authors placing the date of its erection in 1157, and others in 1277.

At Holywell is a very handsome station, of good design and character, and

from the railway may be seen some few remains of Basingwerk Abbey. The far-famed Holy Well of St. Winifrede is worthy of a pilgrimage: it is so really beautiful in its architectural embellishments, and well repays a halt at the station to go and visit it. Pity that huge factories, some of them by the by untenanted

and falling to decay, should blemish so fair a spot as Holywell with their nasty black chimney-shafts and thick smoke. Still, the Holy Well is in all its purity of waters, ever gushing, and brilliantly clear as possible; and it is visited by numbers of persons who test its efficacy in restoring health and making the



FLINT CASTLE.

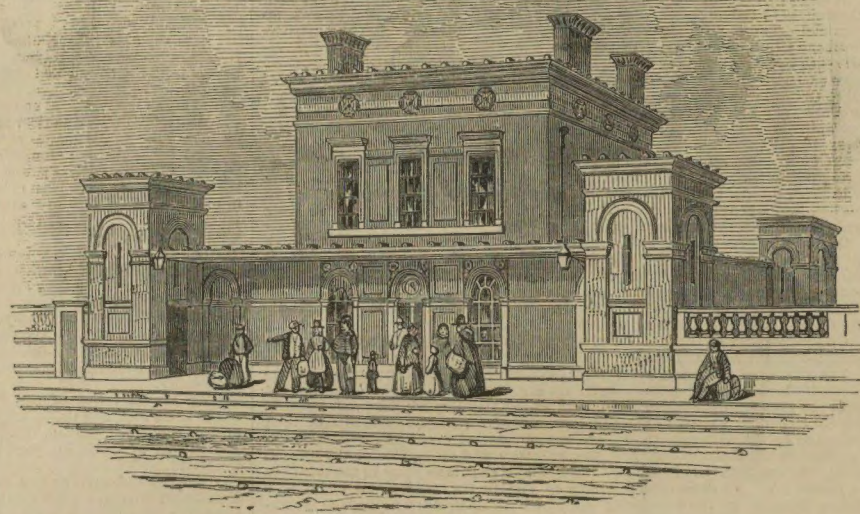
crooked straight; votive crutches, hand-barrows, &c. evidencing the miracles wrought there, and strengthening the belief in the efficiency of the icy cold waters of St. Winifrede's Well in curing every ill which flesh is heir to.

Mostyn and Presteign have each nice little stations; and Rhyl, a fashionable

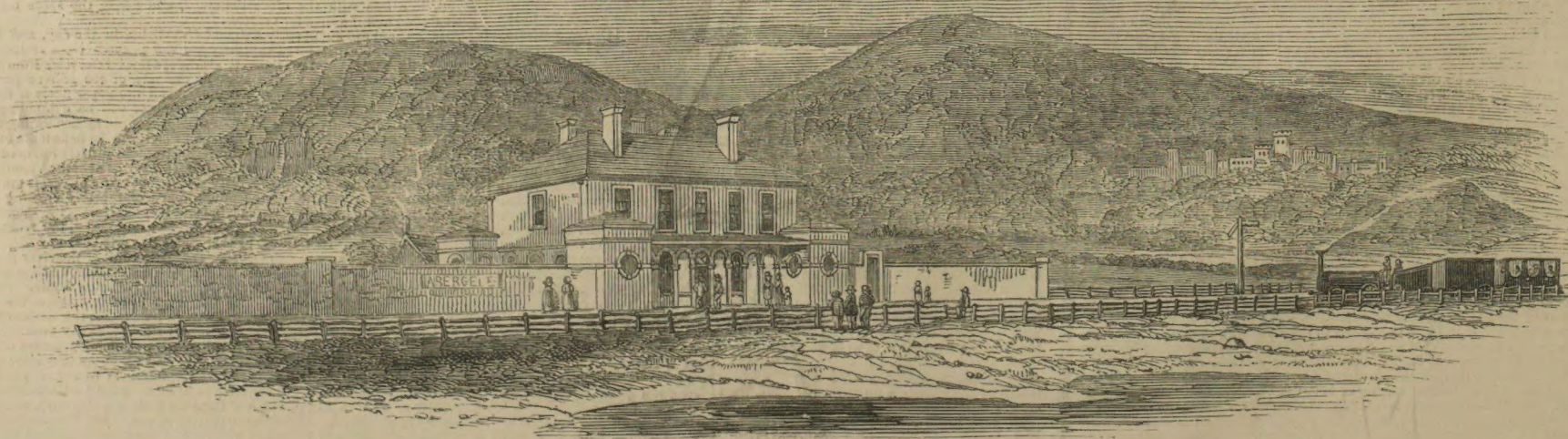
watering-place for the North Wallians and people of Liverpool to flock to, has a very good one.

The station at Abergele is close to the sea-side, and at a little distance from the town. Its situation is very beautiful, the Clwydian range of hills forming a

most picturesque and varied background to it; and Gwrych Castle, the elegant seat of Lloyd Bamford Hesketh, Esq., adding a peculiar charm to the whole. We shall, at the earliest opportunity, complete our illustration of this very important line.



HOLYWELL STATION.



ABERGELE STATION.



LAUNCH OF THE "BLENHEIM," EAST INDIAMAN, 1600 TONS BURTHEN, AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

THE "BLENHEIM" EAST INDIAMAN.

This fine ship, of 1600 tons burthen, has lately been launched from the building yard of Messrs. J. and W. Smith, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Though destined for the East India trade, this splendid vessel is timbered and fastened in all respects like her Majesty's first-class frigates, and is equal to a complement of forty-eight broadside (32-pounders) guns, besides stern and bow chasers. Her dimensions are as follows:—Extreme length, 205 feet; ditto breadth, 42 feet 6 inches; height between decks, 7 feet 2 inches; measurement tonnage, 1489. She is a noble model of naval architecture, and her accommodation and convenience for passengers are unrivalled. She is the largest merchant-ship in Europe, and one of the only two that can at once act as a first-class frigate, if needed for that purpose.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK MARRYAT, R.N., C.B.

ANOTHER bright ornament of literature has been taken from amongst us. Captain Marryat, the Smollett of the nineteenth century, died on the 9th instant, at Langham, in Norfolk, in his 56th year. He had been long seriously unwell, from the bursting of a succession of blood-vessels; and the recent loss of his eldest son in the *Avenger*, is supposed to have accelerated the fatal result.



THE LATE CAPTAIN MARRYAT, R.N., C.B.

Captain Marryat was the son of Mr. Marryat, the well-known banker of the city of London. At an early age he entered the Royal Navy; served, while midshipman of the *Imperieuse*, in the operations conducted by Lord Cochrane on the coast of Catalonia, and was in the attack on the French squadron in Aix Roads in 1809. Subsequently he formed part of the Walcheren expedition; and, when lieutenant of the *Newcastle*, in her barge cut out four vessels from Boston Bay in 1814. In the Burmese war he commanded the *Ariadne*, and was, for some time, the senior officer on the station. His literary fame, which is considerable, rests on his "Peter Simple," "Perceval Keene," "Jacob Faithful," and "Mr. Midshipman Easy"—sea novels of unrivalled popularity, so replete with spirit and humour as to bear no invidious comparison with the admirable writings of the author of "Peregrine Pickle."

REAR-ADMIRAL Sir George F. Seymour, C.B. and G.C.H., late Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, has contributed £20 to the Royal Naval Benevolent Society, and £5 towards liquidating the £800 costs of the two actions recently tried at Croydon; £435 of which sum have been collected through circulars addressed to the naval service.

PRECAUTION AGAINST THE SPREAD OF CHOLERA.—The Government, to prevent the cholera from spreading to our shores, in the event of any cases occurring in ships afloat, have ordered the *Benbow* and *Devonshire*, old line-of-battle ships, to be immediately prepared as hospital ships, to receive cholera patients from merchant vessels; and another ship, the *Iphigenia*, is also to be fitted as a cholera hospital ship, should necessity require additional accommodation.

ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (WORCESTER).

(From our own Reporter.)

THE fifth Congress of this Society commenced at Worcester on Monday last, under the distinguished patronage of Lords Lyttelton and Southwell, and the principal gentlemen of the county. The Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester, the Canons, and the Mayor and Corporation, exerted themselves to the utmost to offer a kind and hospitable reception to the Association. Every place of interest in the city and neighbourhood has been thrown open to the members and visitors.

Among the principal attractions of the week, the temporary Museum has formed a conspicuous feature, which has occupied the Rooms of the Natural History Society. Here have been exhibited a great variety of important manuscripts in the possession of Lord Lyttelton, including an original letter of Queen Elizabeth, endorsed, "A letter of Queen Elizabeth to my grandmother Pagett, upon the death of my grandmother Compton Lyttelton." It is a curious and characteristic effusion, and runs thus:—"A Memorall. Elizabeth R. Cal to your mynde good Kate how hardly we princes can broke in crossing of our comandes. How yreful wil the hiest power be, may you be sure, when murmure shal be made of his pleaseing wyl. Let nature therefore not hurt your selfe, but give place to the givar. And thogh this lesson be from a sely vikar, yet is hit sent fro' a loveing souveraine." This letter is entirely in the handwriting of the Queen.

Other manuscripts curiously illustrative of Ancient Manners and Customs have been forwarded. The Rev. Mr. Cooper exhibited a very curious collection of Swan Marks of the time of Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Gutch contributed splendid specimens of illuminations of the 14th and 15th centuries. The Hon. and Rev. W. Lyttelton exhibited some valuable early printed books. The Mayor and Corporation permitted some of their most important documents to be placed in the Museum. The Clothmakers' Company exhibited their ancient and richly decorated charter; but the quantity of manuscripts of all kinds gathered here renders enumeration tedious.

The formation of this Museum does credit to the energies of the Managing Committee of the Association. Great towns are never remarkable for their preservation of past records: the necessity of business, or the changes consequent

on altered habits, are fatal to relics of the past; and it is only by extensive local contributions, that so curious a collection of scattered antiques can be brought together. Among the most interesting are those contributed by Mr. Eaton, which were discovered in removing the mound known as "the Castle-hill," situated near the Cathedral, some years since. A great variety of articles of Roman, Saxon, and the mediæval periods were found here; Samian pottery and fine tiles, indicating the locality of the "world's conquerors," with ornamental pins and fibule, showing the beauty and delicacy of their arts, were discovered on this spot. Our cuts exhibit some of these articles: Roman fibulae, of much beauty and variety; an early Celt, contemporary with them, or probably earlier; a bronze bell, which bears a curious and remarkable similarity to many which remain in Ireland, as the much-prized relics of their early saints. Mr. Eaton also contributed some curious marble sculptures of the fourteenth century, found in pulling down the church of St. Michael, situated in front of the Cathedral of Worcester. They represent the Virgin and Child, the Coronation of the Virgin, and a Female Saint kneeling at a desk; they were probably destroyed at the Reformation; and, although remarkably beautiful works of art, were ruthlessly fractured, and built up in the walls as common materials.

A singular spear head, dredged from the Severn in 1844, was exhibited by Jabez Allies, Esq., as well as a beautiful torque found at Perdiswell; a ring with a talismanic inscription; and a gun lock, a relic of Worcester fight.

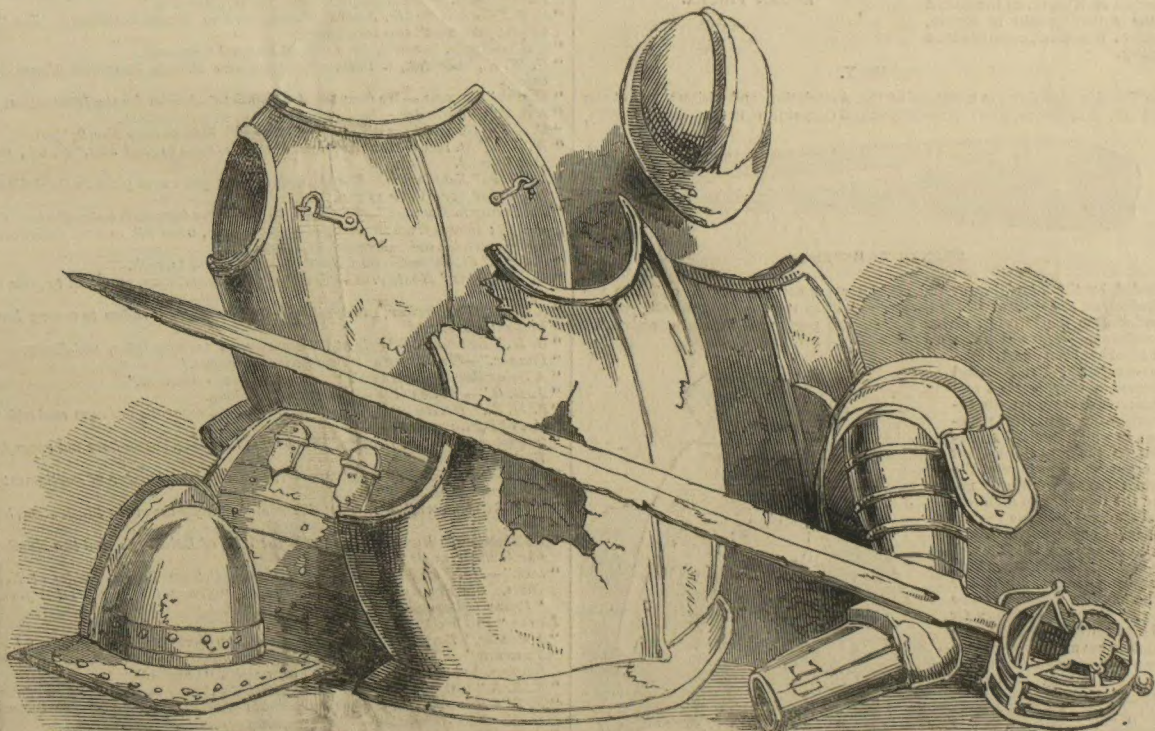
Of ancient seals many curious examples were contributed, ranging from the Norman period to the middle of the seventeenth century; original dies for the medals to commemorate the Restoration of Charles the Second, the Accession of George the First, &c.

The museum of W. U. Rolfe, Esq., of Sandwich, furnished forth a rich and beautiful variety of Roman antiquities, including fibulae and pins, plain and enamelled; armlets, bulla, portions of helmets, bosses of shields, and a great quantity of miscellanæ, valuable and instructive to the student of Roman life. A magnificent Celtic sword, discovered at Ipswich in the most perfect preservation, was sent by W. S. Fitch, Esq.; and a curious collection of antiquities, found at Wesley Castle, in Northfield, Worcestershire, by J. F. Ledsam, Esq., the High Sheriff. Mr. Planché exhibited a singular relic of the famous Bianca Capella, a richly-ornamented scissor-case and its contents, together with her miniature, dated 1560. The Clothiers' Company contributed a magnificently embroidered pall, very similar in its character to that belonging to the Fishmongers' Company of London. It was richly decorated with figures of saints and angels, and stories from Scripture, and appears to have been a work of the time of Henry the Seventh. The original charter of the company was also shown, as well as the old processional shields borne by them.

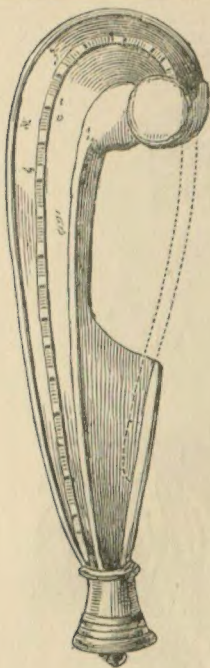
The collection of brasses of all kinds contributed by various persons was extensive enough to cover not only the walls of the Museum, but the large Assembly-Room at the Guildhall, where the principal meetings were held.

MONDAY.

The proceedings commenced on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, with an address

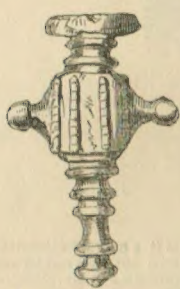


RELIQS OF THE BATTLE OF WORCESTER, EXHIBITED IN THE MUSEUM AND AT THE GUILDHALL.



SIDE AND FRONT OF A ROMAN FIBULA.

from the President, Lord Albert Conyngham, in which his Lordship dwelt on the utility of such meetings, and the gratifying reflection that through their agency much information was disseminated, and a proper regard for the relics of our



ROMAN FIBULA.

forefathers maintained. He spoke cheerfully of the prospects of the Association, and its general good success since the first meeting at Canterbury; and remarked on the fertile field Winchester and its neighbourhood offered to the lover of archaeology.

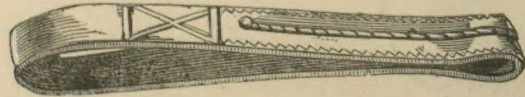
After the President's address, a paper was read from the High Sheriff of Worcester, communicating some particulars of the antiquities in his possession, which were discovered at Wesley Castle, and now deposited in the temporary Museum in Worcester.

This paper was followed by one "on Early Monumental Effigies previous to the time of King John, as illustrative of that Monarch's in Winchester Cathedral," by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A.; in which he traced the history of Sepulchral Figures from their earliest appearance on coffin-lids, and gave curious instances of the examination of ancient stone coffins, which proved that the figures above exactly corresponded, to the minutest point, with the body within, which was usually habited in full costume. King John's remains were found to be exactly inhumed in Royal dress, as given in the sculpture above. The paper concluded with some remarks on the interest and beauty of these early sculptures, and an appeal for their preservation to all who had them in their care.

A paper by Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., on the Romantic Materials of History, as illustrated by the Autobiography of Egwin, Bishop of Worcester, concluded the evening.

TUESDAY.

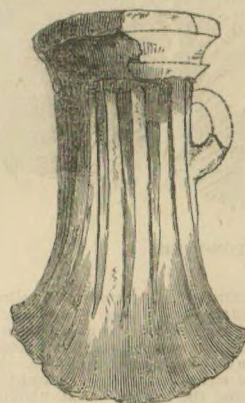
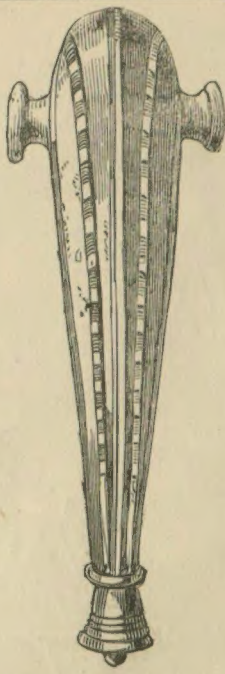
On Tuesday morning the members of the Association and visitors met at the Guildhall, and, accompanied by the Mayor and Corporation in their robes of office,



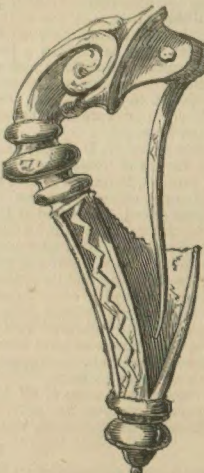
BRONZE TWEEZERS.

attended by the sword-bearer and other civic functionaries, proceeded to the cathedral, at the door of which they were met by the dean and the clergy; and advancing to the interior, divine service was performed in that effective and beautiful manner for which this cathedral has been noted. Service concluded, Mr. Ashpitel delivered a very learned and instructive lecture on the peculiarities of this ancient structure; in which he particularly dwelt on the probability that the crypt was a portion of the original Saxon work, and noticed the tendency of architectural students to deny the existence of any portion of the work of our early ancestors in our cathedrals and churches; remarking on the fact of our ecclesiologists having at one time so strong a tendency for calling all circular arches Saxon that they have now gone to the other extreme and denied the existence of any portion of Saxon work. He strongly fortified his position by remarking the absence in Norman works, still existing on the Continent, of the peculiarities existing in the buildings we so strenuously insist are Norman; and noticed the improbability of the Normans destroying the buildings which had been erected with so much cost and care immediately before the Conquest, and which no change of taste or religion could have rendered necessary. After his lecture in the hall, he proceeded to the Cathedral, and there accompanied the members entirely over the edifice, enforcing his views and explaining its history in a most lucid manner.

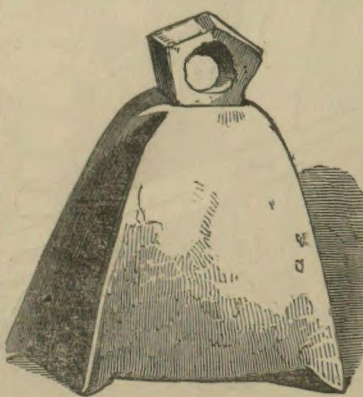
The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to miscellaneous visits to the various antiquities of the city.



BRONZE CELT.



ROMAN FIBULA.



BRONZE BELL.

In the evening, J. M. Gutch, Esq., F.S.A., read a curious and interesting paper on Queen Elizabeth's visit to Worcester, compiled from manuscripts in the possession of the Clothiers' Company.

This was followed by Mr. Halliwell's paper on the ancient custom of Cathening as formerly practised in Worcester. This derived its rather peculiar name from St. Catherine, on whose festival day the country children paraded the villages to gather contributions of fruit or money, singing rhymes from door to door to excite the gifts of the more bounteous.

Mr. Planché followed, with an extremely learned and amusing paper on certain peculiarities in Ladies' Head-dresses of the fourteenth century. He illustrated the various fashions by a large collection of drawings by himself from early effigies and illuminated manuscripts; quoting the mediaeval poets and writers, who had described or satirised the extravagance of this portion of female costume.

C. R. Smith, F.S.A., concluded the evening with a most interesting communication by Dr. Lukes, of Sepulchral Antiquities in the Channel Islands, illustrated by many beautiful drawings, which satisfactorily proved that the stone circles, Druid altars, and cromlech were really sepulchral, and even used for various deposits. This paper was one of the most curious and valuable of the series communicated to the Association.

WEDNESDAY.

This day was devoted to Sudeley Castle, the interesting residence of T. and W. Dent, Esqrs. This structure was erected by Ralph Lord Boteler, in the reign of Henry VI. Sir Thomas Seymour retired here, in the time of Edward VI., with Catherine Parr, the Queen Dowager, whom he had married on the death of the King, her father. Her second husband treated her very ill, and she died in much conjugal misery, and was buried in Sudeley Chapel; her grave and coffin being found in the chapel, which had been totally ruined in the civil war of the seventeenth century. Upon opening the coffin the body was found in perfect preservation; but, on exposure to the air, it turned in part to dust. Not content with destroying the chapel, the Republicans, to revenge themselves on the owner, George Lord Chandos, who had been a staunch supporter of the Crown, dismantled the walls and habitable portion of the building, reducing this noble mansion to a state of ruin. The chapel is still a shell, but the house has been now rendered an elegant residence by the exertions of the present owners, who have added many of the most curious and valuable pictures which formerly decorated the walls of Strawberry Hill. Here the Archaeological visitors were entertained on a scale of the most elegant profusion.

In the evening, J. M. Gutch, Esq., read a paper on the Clothiers' Company of Worcester, compiled from the documents belonging to that body, and curiously illustrative of their ancient state. Notes on the study of monumental brasses followed, by Mr. J. G. Waller, whose valuable work on that subject ranks among the best of our antiquarian publications. Mr. Fairholt then gave an extempore account of the curious and extensive series of rubbings from brasses which had been sent to the Congress by the Rev. G. Y. Osborne, Mr. Sprague, and others; the meeting concluding with the details of the discovery of Romano-British Antiquities at Abergavenny, by J. White, Esq., and an account of a Roman inscription discovered at Kempsey by the Rev. E. M. Rudd.

THURSDAY.

The members of the Association were this day allowed more freedom in their choice of excursions, the county gentlemen having kindly assisted in attending parties, and showing all hospitalities. Some went to Wollershill, the seat of Charles Hanford, Esq., passing the Roman Camp on Bredon Hill. Others visited Pershore, the vicar kindly accompanying them over the church; thence to Evesham, where Mr. Bedford, of the Abbey, and the Rev. Mr. Browne politely and hospitably received them.

Another party was formed for Holt Castle, by invitation of J. Pickernell, Esq. Others went to Malvern, where W. D. Gaul, Esq., delivered a field lecture on the early British encampment known as the Herefordshire Beacon.

In Worcester, at two o'clock, as many as remained were permitted to view the subterranean passage at the White Ladies, the refuge of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester.

In the evening, Lord and Lady Albert Conyngham gave a *soirée* in the Guildhall, at which a variety of curiosities were exhibited. It was liberally conceived, and brilliantly conducted.

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Aug. 20.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 21.—The Moon enters her last quarter at 4h. 8m. P.M.
TUESDAY, 22.—The Moon occults the bright star Aldebaran, and several other stars. (See the *Illustrated London Almanack*.)
WEDNESDAY, 23.—The Sun rises at 4h. 59m., and sets at 7h. 4m.
THURSDAY, 24.—St. Bartholomew.
FRIDAY, 25.—The length of the day is 13h. 57m.; the decrease since the longest day is 2h. 35m.
SATURDAY, 26.—Prince Albert born, 1819.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 26.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 35	6 0	6 25	6 45	7 15	7 45	8 20

* During the morning of Saturday there will be no high tide; and there will be only one high water during the day.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"E. F. G."—We do not understand the question.
 "A Subscriber."—Old Kent-road.—By codicil.
 "Sarisburians."—Her Majesty's Theatre will close next week.
 "J. S. F."—Wilton-place.—1. Referees. 2. Umpire.
 "A Minor."—Liverpool, had better consult a solicitor.
 "J. W."—Birr.—We do not interfere in wagers.
 "E. W."—Neath.—Passports are still requisite for travelling in France.
 "A Subscriber."—Sheffield.—See the Government Colonisation Circular, sold at 90, Fleet-street.
 "G. S."—Tonnage is the number of tons which a ship can carry; also an impost on ships according to their tonnage or burden.
 "H. B. W."—Wigan.—See Howard's Lectures on Painting in "Bohn's Standard Library," or the "Shilling Manual of Oil-Painting."
 "D. B. D."—Grantham.—The office of the Church of England Magazine is at 12, Ave Maria-lane.
 "A Traveller."—should apply to Mr. Beard, King William-street, City, for particulars of Daguerriotype licences.
 "Amelia."—The point is too "trivial."
 "J. H."—Portsmouth.—Declined.
 "Thirty-burst."—See Knapp's "Journal of a Naturalist."
 "M. B."—Cork.—See Mr. Sme's excellent work on Electro-metallurgy. The "National Cyclopaedia" is a sound work.
 "G. S."—Apply, to search for a will, at Doctors' Commons.
 "G. W. R."—Cornhill, is thanked; but we have already illustrated Mount Edgecumbe.
 "Cantab."—Bowness.—We regret that we cannot find room for the illustration.
 "J. S. T."—Manchester.—Latin and French are indispensable.
 "G. W."—Runjeet Sing died in his 60th year. He was born Nov. 2, 1780.
 "W. D. C."—St. Ives.—Mackenzie's "Emigrant's Guide to Australia," 3s. 6d., will be found useful.
 "A Special."—Kennington.—The particulars you require were given in the daily newspapers for April 11 or 12 last.
 "An Enemy to Earwigs."—The insects to which you have such antipathy have wings, and fly; though from their keeping these organs, when not in use, folded beneath horny cases, the animals appear wingless.
 "G. S. D."—St. Colomb.—Back Numbers are charged 1s. each.
 "G. D. Baynes."—Montserrat.—To remedy the irregularity, complain to your news-agent.
 "A Constant Subscriber."—Shoreditch.—It is illegal for a widow to marry her late husband's brother.
 "G. L."—Loudham.—Apply at the Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry.
 "Phœnix."—See Parry's "Perspective Simplified."
 "A Subscriber."—Stevenson's "Account of South America."
 "A. B. C."—Write to the Secretary to the Colony.
 "S. M. S."—Dartmouth.—The only strictly legal separation of man and wife is by Act of Parliament.
 "One of our Constant Readers."—Torrey, is thanked; but we have not room for the Sketch.
 "A Country Admirer."—Stranraer.—The interest of a Member of Parliament with the Government.
 "An Old Subscriber."—Newport.—We would willingly insert the illustration, had we room.
 "A Subscriber."—Derry.—The price of the View of Edinburgh and two Numbers of our Journal is now 2s.
 "Dick."—Mr. Nicholson, the maker of the new Cottage Range, resides at Newark, Notts. See Professor Airy's Treatise on "Gravitation," reprinted from the "Penny Cyclopaedia."
 "Lines."—In Foreign Climes.—Ineligible.
 "A Reader."—Bury.—Taylor's Short-hand Improved by Harding, 2s. 6d.
 "Anacreon."—Radpole.—The double page Engravings in our Journal may, in binding, be inserted as folding-plates, or with "guards."
 "R. E. R."—will find a portrait of Mademoiselle Albani in No. 252 of our Journal.
 "K. Z."—The salary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is £20,000 per annum; of the Governor-General of India, £25,000 per annum.
 "A. B. C."—Moubray on "Poultry, Pigs, &c.," 1s. 6d.
 "R. T." and "Timothy."—We think not.
 "A Constant Reader."—Newcastle.—Apply to an East India Agent, as Messrs. Grindlay, Charing Cross.
 "R. H."—Leek.—We cannot inform you. See the painted portraits.
 "Tiverton."—Declined.
 "H. L."—Bristol.—One of the class of Illustrations suggested is engraved.
 "A Constant Subscriber."—Salisbury.—See our Illustrations of the late French Revolution.
 "Toby."—Bristol.—Apply to Ackermann and Co., Strand.
 "C. T. S."—Worcester, is thanked for his obliging offer, but other arrangements had previously been made.
 "M. M."—Leamington.—Apply to a magistrate.

"E. H. J. A."—Apply to a steam-packet company.

"Zpatuarns."—We are sorry we cannot refer to any book giving the required information. A letter addressed to the Austrian Embassy would, we think, obtain the necessary details.

"Subscriber."—Guernsey.—The wife of a Viscount's eldest son takes precedence of a Judge's wife, at home and in the Colonies.

"A Subscriber from the First."—A full genealogy of the Royal Family of France appeared in the fifth number of Mr. Burke's "Patrician;" and a history of the Orleans branch in the twenty-fourth number of the same periodical.
 "A Constant Reader."—The late Sir John Bayley, Bart., the well-known Judge, died Oct. 10, 1841.

"A Correspondent" kindly corrects an error, in our Obituary Notice, of the late James Novell Ffarington, Esq., of Worden. We stated, erroneously, that that gentleman had died unmarried. Such was not the case. He had married, last October, Sarah Esther, eldest daughter of John Touchet, Esq., of Broom-House, near Manchester.

"M. M."—Yes.

"F. L. G." can select any of the quarterings he pleases, for ordinary use, provided always that he preserves the leek channel perfect through which they come. For instance, if through his mother he is entitled to several quarterings, he cannot use any of them, without, at the same time, quartering her arms, as the source from which the others are derived.

"W. T. G."—The expense of procuring a Coat of Arms at the Herald's Office is about £80. Apply to G. R. Harrison, Esq., College of Arms, Doctors' Commons.

"A.B."—The mere adoption of a surname renders the assumption legal; but a Sign Manual is generally obtained to make the change regular and formal. The expense of the latter authority is fifty guineas. If the lady in question be an heiress—that is, if she have no brothers, or if her brothers have died s. p.—she can confer the right to her maiden name, although she herself has lost it by marriage.

"C. C. C."—The Pere Anselme's "History of the French Nobility" is a work of great erudition, in many folio volumes. There are several other publications on the same subject, but none similar to our "Peerages."

THE SALE AT STOWE.—Next week we shall resume our Illustrations of the most rare and sumptuous items in this magnificent Collection.

* Up to the hour of our going to press we had not received the expected Letter from our Special Correspondent in Ireland.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Maunder's Treasury: Natural History.—Bridges on Colonisation.—Paul Clifford.—Hand-Book to the Royal Stables.—Sidney's Australian Hand-Book Music.—England, the Anchor and Hope of the World.—Dear Native Land.—Take back thy Rosy Garland.—Sweet Girls of Kerry.—Young Katty.—Farewell to Erin.—Now Morn is fast breaking.—Norah, my Boyhood's First Love.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1848.

TOWARDS the close of every Session, there is always, whatever party may be in power, an attack upon, and a defence of, the Foreign policy of the Government. The close of the present Session offers no exception; nor was it to be desired that it should, when the state of the European continent is so critical, and when an attack upon the conduct of our Foreign Minister is valuable, as leading to explanations which might not otherwise have been rendered. The usual attack upon this occasion was made by Mr. Disraeli. He displayed the cleverness and bitterness which are always expected from him—the one as much as the other. Mr. Disraeli did not on this, as on previous occasions, run over the whole of the Continent to find vulnerable points in the policy of Lord Palmerston; but leaving Spain, that old and sore subject, and even Germany and France, he confined himself to the affairs of Italy. He complained of the mission of Lord Minto to Florence, Turin, Rome, and Naples. He complained also of the alleged interference of Great Britain betwixt the King of Naples and his revolted subjects in Sicily; and treated the joint mediation of France and Great Britain in the affairs of Lombardy, as if its natural result would be war, and not peace; mixing up with these various statements an amount of hostile feeling towards the French Government and people which we regret to observe in so sensible a man as Mr. Disraeli, and which, were they largely participated in by the people of this country, could not but have the most injurious effects upon the tranquillity of Europe. Happily, the British people, however much they may deplore, or however much they may approve of the events that have taken place in France, are convinced that no greater calamity could happen to the world than a real estrangement betwixt these two great nations. Even Mr. Disraeli confessed as much towards the conclusion of his speech, although the confession was rendered ungracious by his sneers against the present Government of France, and the principles which brought it into existence. Lord Palmerston, in his reply, explained the circumstances under which Lord Minto had been requested to mediate and advise in Italy, and vindicated the Government from the charge of undue interference, and from the imputation of having pursued any course that was not only perfectly compatible with the honour of this country, and the best interests of the various states of Italy, but that was not conducive to the great cause of European peace. His Lordship dwelt upon the gratifying fact which had been proved by the events of the last few months, that, within the last half-century, a rapid advance had been made towards the establishment of an enlightened and peaceful policy between nations. The events which have occurred since February, 1848, would have involved Europe in one general conflagration, if they had occurred fifty years earlier; whereas, now, by the cordial union existing between the two greatest nations of Europe, there was every reason to hope and believe that the general peace would not be broken. Altogether, his Lordship's speech was highly satisfactory, and cannot fail to have a good effect both in France and Italy, as well as in this country and through Europe generally.

LORD Morpeth's Health of Towns Bill, after undergoing many mutilations, many postponements, and many hard attacks from the friends and foes of the principle involved in it, has at length passed its final reading in the House of Lords, and awaits but the Royal assent to become law. It is to be deplored, now that the Bill has been carried, that so little good can result from it; and that, while Asiatic cholera has already invaded Central Europe, a measure that might have been rendered effectual for preventing or diminishing its ravages has been so framed as to be positively useless in London, the place most likely to suffer from the scourge, if unhappily it should approach our shores, and so curtailed and tampered with as to be little better than useless in the other large towns of the country. The report of the Registrar-General for the past week gives the number of deaths from English cholera in London as nineteen; while we learn from Berlin that in that city, in the first week in August, fourteen persons fell victims to Asiatic Cholera. It is evident, therefore, that we should look about us, and prepare for the approaching calamity. At Manchester, which is affected by the operations, such as they are, of Lord Morpeth's Bill, a movement has already commenced which may prove useful. The Medical Committee of the Infirmary have recommended the establishment of Cholera Hospitals, provided with a medical staff that shall not only be sufficient for the treatment of the patients within their walls, but for the rendering of advice and assistance to patients in their own houses. Other sanitary precautions will precede these as a matter of course; and the towns of England that neglect to follow the example will subject themselves to the interference of the central authority in Whitehall. London, however, will be left to its own resources, as will Scotland and Ireland—both of which, as well as the metropolis, are unaffected by the measure of Lord Morpeth. It remains to be seen whether our local authorities will prove themselves equal to the emergency.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

MONEY ORDER POST-OFFICE BILL.—This Bill passed through Committee. **STEAM NAVIGATION BILL.**—This Bill was read a second time. **AUSTRIA AND ITALY.**—In reply to a question from Lord Brougham, the Marquis of Lansdowne said that the Government had no objection to lay on the table the reply of the Austrian Government to the dispatch of the English Foreign Secretary, dated 11th September, 1847.—Lord Brougham would, therefore, content himself with moving for the production of the papers, which would show that the Austrian Government had been actuated by a desire to strictly observe treaties, and maintain the peace of Europe, and that she had been actuated by no motives of ambition or aggression either against the King of Sardinia or the Roman States. With regard to Italian nationality, it was a chimera; and as to French interference in support of Charles Albert, he had no fear of it.—After some further observations the subject dropped, and the motion was agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock, and was occupied during the early sitting with the consideration of the Miscellaneous Estimates in Committee of Supply. At the evening sitting—**FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.**—Mr. Hume presented a petition from the editor of the *North British Press*, stating that he had been arrested and imprisoned, that all the copies of the paper had been seized, that his letters had been stopped for several days, and, to the best of his knowledge, in the absence of any proper warrant; and praying that, as it was an unwarrantable interference with the rights of property and the liberty of the press, some inquiry might be instituted into the matter by the House.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY.—The violent and unprovoked attack of the Austrian General Welden, on Bologna, is stated, was without knowledge or orders of the Commander-in-Chief, Radetzky, whose policy indicates conciliation rather than exasperation. In consequence of his wanton and criminal violation of the law of nations in this matter, it is understood that General Welden is to be recalled. From Lombardy or Piedmont there is nothing new. A belief begins to prevail that the Austrians are desirous to extricate themselves from Italian affairs as speedily as possible. At Venice, on the 7th inst., the Provisional Government, presided over by M. Castelli, surrendered the administration to the Sardinian Commissioners, Messrs. Coll and Cibrario. This ceremony took place with the greatest pomp in the hall of the former library, in presence of the Cardinal Patriarch and General Pepe, Commander-in-Chief of the Venetian forces. The Cross of Savoy and the Lion of St. Mark figured on the national banners.

FRANCE.—A feeling of uneasiness still pervades respecting the designs of the anarchists. The review and sham fight that were to have taken place at the camp of St. Maur, on Sunday last, were postponed in consequence of the discovery of a plot to assassinate General Cavaignac.

The Abbé Oriandi, a particular friend of the Pope, and one of his counsellors, has arrived in Paris, charged, it is said, with a mission to the Government of the Republic.

GERMANY.—COLOGNE FESTIVAL.—The King of Prussia arrived at Cologne on Monday evening, to be present at the Grand Festival, on the occasion of the completion of a portion of modern additions to the great Cathedral. The festival commenced on Monday, and was expected to be one of great splendour.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ARREST OF ARMED CHARTISTS IN LONDON.

On Wednesday night, in consequence of information received by the Government, Mr. Superintendent Rutt, Inspectors Carter, Evans, Arnold, and Rogers, with nearly 300 of the police, armed with cutlasses, at half-past nine o'clock, marched to the Angel Tavern in Webber-street, kept by Mr. Smith. Mr. Rutt, with a pair of loaded pistols and a cutlass at his side, entered the house, accompanied by a strong body of constables.

The moment the police entered a general movement took place on the part of the persons assembled, and Mr. Rutt cried out, "If any man offers the least resistance, I will run him through," at the same time showing his drawn cutlass. This had the desired effect, and little or no resistance was attempted. The police then seized fourteen men, and conveyed them to Tower-street, where, upon being searched, pistols loaded to the muzzle, pikes, three-cornered daggers, spear-heads, and swords were found upon their persons, and others were found secreted under the seats on which they had been sitting. Some of them wore iron breast-plates, and others had gunpowder, shot, and tow-balls. Under one man no less than 75 rounds of ball-cartridge were discovered.

Mr. Inspector Pearce proceeded to the Orange Tree, in Orange-street, Red Lion-square, accompanied by a body of constables. They arrested eleven men, and took them to Bow-street. On the persons of some of them were found knives, and under one of the benches where they were, three fire-balls, covered with tow, were discovered.

Mr. Superintendent Rutt and Inspector Russell afterwards proceeded to Blue Anchor-yard, York-street, Westminster, where, it was stated, a gang of armed Chartists were waiting to march out and join the other portions in the event of a procession being formed. On entering the house of a well-known leader, the man and a large pike were found.

Upon the police proceeding to the house of Samuel Morgan, one of the men taken by the L division, the police found the leg of a chair loaded with lead, and a number of nails driven in at the extremity. Swords and weapons of various kinds have been found at the residences of the other prisoners.

Yesterday (Friday) the prisoners were taken before the magistrate, at Bow-street, and, after a lengthened examination, were remanded till Thursday, the 31st instant—ball being refused for any of them.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NATIONAL REFORM LEAGUE.—A public meeting of the electors and non-electors of Marylebone, convened by this Association, was held on Monday evening, in the Portland Rooms, Foley-street. Mr. Nicholas presided, and opened the proceedings in a brief address advocating Reform principles.—Mr. Ellis moved the first resolution, which was to the effect that the present position of this country presents a subject for the deep and serious consideration of the community, and requires that some wise and prudent exertions be immediately made to prevent agitation and restore tranquillity to the nation and prosperity to the people. The resolution was adopted unanimously.—Mr. Humby then moved a resolution, expressing the opinion of the meeting that little good could be effected or hoped for but by the united exertions and moral intelligence of electors and people employed in co-operation with faithful representatives, and that some system was necessary to secure that co-operation. The resolution having been carried, Lord D. Stuart and Sir B. Hall addressed the meeting respectively on the object sought to be attained by the League.—Further resolutions were afterwards passed in favour of the principles of the association; and a long address was delivered by Mr. Kydd, the Chartist, who, while he would not move an amendment, expressed his conviction that the entire principles of the Charter were necessary to be carried out rather than more partial reforms.

CHARGING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday, a meeting of the governors of management of the affairs of the above hospital was held at the institution. During the past quarter there had been admitted 293 in, and 3365 out-patients; of the accident cases there had been 519, of which 100 had been received as in-patients. The report proceeded to state that during the past year 12,092 indigent sick poor were admitted on the books for relief, at a cost of £2292 4s. 11d.: of these, 1155 were in-patients, and 10,937 were out-patients.

THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY AND THEIR ENGINE-DRIVERS.—On Tuesday evening an adjourned meeting of engine-drivers and firemen who have seceded from the employ of the North-Western Railway Company took place at the Railway Tavern, Hampstead-road, for the purpose of receiving the report of the deputation appointed to wait on members of Parliament. Mr. J. Brown, engine-driver, was again appointed to the chair. The deputation reported that they had waited on the hon. members for Marylebone, at the St. Pancras Vestry-rooms, and that they had subsequently seen Mr. B. Osborne, M.P., Mr. Hume, M.P., and Lord Dudley Stuart at the House of Commons. Lord Dudley Stuart told them that he had seen Mr. Glyn, the chairman of the company, and, on informing that gentleman that he had, with Sir Benjamin Hall, been waited upon by a deputation from the engine-drivers, who represented the line to be in a most dangerous condition to parties travelling, and that he intended, therefore, to put some questions to him on the subject, that Mr. Glyn requested he would not do so without giving him notice of the questions he intended to put. They were therefore preparing statements of accidents and delays which had occurred in consequence of the inefficient hands employed on the line as engine-drivers. Mr. B. Osborne urged that the men should do no act which should compromise their characters for respectability either with regard to the new hands or with the company; and Mr. Hume was particular in inquiring who drove the express and mail trains, as he wished to travel by the line, but was somewhat afraid under existing circumstances. All the honourable members expressed their determination to give the matter their most serious consideration. The Chairman then gave a general denial to what Mr. Glyn had stated from his seat in Parliament on the previous evening; and Mr. Marshall and others having read statements of delay on the line said to have resulted from the change of hands, a resolution was come to directing the rules of the clubs to be forwarded to Mr. Glyn and those members of Parliament who had been waited upon by the deputation, in order to disabuse their minds of the statement that the men had resigned in consequence of such influence.—The proceedings then terminated.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, attended by her suite, arrived at Marlborough House on Tuesday afternoon, from her residence, Bushy House, Bushy Park. Her Majesty honoured the performance at Her Majesty's Theatre with her presence in the evening.

EXECUTION IN ARMAGH.—On Saturday last, Philip Fitzpatrick was executed in front of Armagh Gaol for the murder of two brothers named Henderson, at Lurgan, in the month of May last. He acknowledged his guilt.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE COURT FROM OSBORNE TO TOWN.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg and the Princess Eliza of Hohenlohe Langenburg, and attended by the Viscountess Canning, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Colonel Wyld, left her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight, at two o'clock in the afternoon, embarked at Osborne Pier in the *Fairy*, Royal yacht, crossed to Gosport, and travelled to town by a special train on the London and South-Western Railway. On arriving at the Nine Elms station, the august party proceeded in three carriages and four, escorted by a party of Light Dragoons, to Buckingham Palace, where they arrived at a quarter before six o'clock. The Queen held a Court after her arrival, at Buckingham Palace. Monsieur de Beaumont, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, had an audience of her Majesty to deliver his credentials. His Excellency was introduced by Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Colonel the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies. Her Majesty was attended by the Earl of Morton, Lord in Waiting, and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, Groom in Waiting. Lord John Russell had afterwards an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg, and the Princess Eliza, honoured the performance at Her Majesty's Theatre with their presence in the evening. The Royal suite consisted of the Viscountess Canning, the Earl of Morton, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Colonel Wyld.

On Wednesday morning his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, presided at a meeting of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall, in Somerset House.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO OSBORNE.

On Wednesday afternoon the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg, and the Princess Eliza of Hohenlohe Langenburg, left town at ten minutes past three o'clock for her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were conducted to their carriage by the Lord Steward, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Earl of Morton, Mr. Ormsby Gore, and Captain Francis Seymour. The august party left Buckingham Palace in two carriages and four, escorted by a party of Light Dragoons, for the Nine Elms station, and proceeded by a special train to Gosport, where they arrived at the terminus in Clarence Yard at five o'clock. The usual cortege of military and naval officers were there to receive them, and also a guard of honour furnished by the Royal Marine Artillery, under Colonel Gibson. The Royal party embarked with Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, in the state barge, for the *Fairy* yacht, and in her proceeded to Osborne, under the usual salutes of guns from the garrison, and also from the ships of war in harbour and at Spithead.

IRELAND.

THE STATE TRIALS.

On Saturday morning the jury in the case of Mr. O'Doherty were discharged without having come to an agreement. This result took the public no less than the crown by surprise. Before the jury retired on Friday, the foreman observed that some of his brothers did not understand the terms *prima facie*, which Baron Pennefather had used in his direction. He told the jury that the fact of Mr. O'Doherty being registered as proprietor of the *Tribune* was *prima facie* evidence of his having written the indicted articles, and, therefore, of entertaining the intents they proclaimed. But he told them they were to judge whether that evidence was not also conclusive. A portion of the jury did not know, or affected not to know, the meaning of the two Latin terms, and stoutly contended that *prima facie* evidence meant no evidence, and that they would not convict. That was a statement at least generally believed. Thus Mr. O'Doherty has escaped for the present. He will, however, be tried again at this commission, and the Crown will probably offer the MS. of the articles, of which it has possession, in evidence in the case.

Several of those parties in custody for retaining unlicensed weapons after the proclamation calling them in, were arraigned on Saturday, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to one day's imprisonment. The newsmen who were charged with selling and hawking the *Nation*, *Felon*, &c., were discharged, with the assent of the Crown.

TRIAL OF MR. MARTIN, OF THE "FELON" NEWSPAPER.—On Monday, in the Commission Court, John Martin was arraigned, charged with having published in the *Felon* newspaper certain articles of a felonious character, to deprive the Queen of her style, honour, and title, &c., and levy war against her Majesty. Immediately on the case being opened, Mr. Butt made an application for an attachment against Mr. Conway, editor and proprietor of the *Evening Post*, for an attempt to interfere with the course of justice and to intimidate the jurors into conviction. The article in question asserted that there was no attempt at defence in the case of Mr. O'Doherty, that the result arose from the jury law requiring unanimity, and denouncing the recusant juror (the article referred only to one) and all jurors who should refuse to convict as sympathisers with the resurrectionists. The Court, considering there was no precedent for the application, contented itself with severely but not unjustly censuring the article, and directing that no comment should be made on the proceedings until they close in any Irish journal. The Attorney-General then proceeded to state the case for the Crown, which he supported by evidence, at the conclusion of which the Court rose. The trial, which lasted over Tuesday, terminated on Wednesday in the conviction of the prisoner.

ARREST OF MESSRS. MEAGHER, O'DONOGHUE, AND LEYNE.

These individuals were brought to Dublin on Sunday morning, arriving at half-past nine A.M. from Thurles at the terminus of the Cashel Railway, King's Bridge. Their arrest took place under the following circumstances.—About three o'clock on Sunday morning a police patrol on the road to Thurles, and near Rathcathill, four miles from that town, came up with a party of three persons dressed in the usual garb of peasants. The police saluted them in passing, saying, "Good night, boys," and were repelled to in the usual terms. Having proceeded some twenty yards or so, it occurred to the party that they might be persons either against whom an accusation rested or at least capable of affording information. They therefore returned and overtook the party, who did not appear at all anxious to elude them. Having come up with them, the police seized them, thought he knew the person of one, and said instantly, "You are Mr. Meagher." Mr. Meagher made no reply, either in assent or denial, and was arrested as "the Queen's prisoner." His companions were also taken into custody. The police, not more than six in number, proceeded in the direction of Thurles with their prisoners, and were reinforced on the road. There was, however, little fear of any attempt at rescue, as there was not a soul astray. They reached Thurles about four o'clock A.M. The party immediately proceeded to the quarters of Major-General McDonald, before whom the prisoners in custody were brought, when it appeared that the companions of Mr. Meagher were Mr. P. O'Donoghue, clerk to a solicitor, and a most ardent and prominent member of the Confederation, and Mr. Leyne. The latter has been always connected with Conciliation Hall, but joined the League when it was proposed that that organisation should swallow up the other two. Mr. Leyne, who is a relation of the O'Connells, always inclined to the "physical force" party, and was frequently called to order by Mr. John O'Connell for his vehement speaking. It was generally understood that he had followed the fortunes of his new friends. He is the son of a stipendiary magistrate.

General McDonald having satisfied himself as to the parties, gave instant orders for their transmission to Dublin. A special train was got ready, despatched to town, and arrived at the hour above mentioned. As soon as the prisoners reached Dublin, they were taken before Town-Major White, who is also a magistrate, and who instantly made out their commitments to Kilmainham, whither they were instantly marched off, surrounded by a competent guard. Mr. Meagher's commitment is for "high treason," and those of the others for aiding and assisting and concealing a proclaimed traitor.

Five more arrests have been made at Armagh; the *Northern Whig* saying, "They appeared to be Americans, and we have been told that £17,000 was found in their possession."

Dr. Cane, at present in Kilkenny Gaol on a charge of "treasonable practices," has been dismissed from the magistracy.

Mr. J. Harnett, who is charged with leading the party of armed insurgents that attacked the Kerry and Limerick mails at Abbeyfeale, has been arrested.

The *Freeman* says that the Right Rev. Dr. Maginn and his clergy have already adopted a memorial for an amnesty, and will also be prepared to join in a more extended national movement, having for its object the immediate amelioration of the condition of the people.

O'Gorman is said to have escaped to America.

The accounts from the country respecting the potato are of a very melancholy nature, and the weather has again become cold and wet.

Mr. Martin's brother was arrested on Sunday in Londonderry, for "treasonable practices."

A new postal arrangement between Dublin and the metropolis commenced on Sunday last. The mail to Holyhead leaves at 11.30 A.M. from Kingstown Pier. The arrangement does not give satisfaction in mercantile circles. The complaint of the former departure was, that it did not enable a letter from Dublin to London to be answered until the third day. The same disadvantage will follow the present. Indeed, it seems a strange regulation which sends the mail to Holyhead, and makes it wait there three hours and upwards before it leaves for London.

COLLISION ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—About a quarter past two o'clock on Thursday morning, the York up-train came into collision, during a thick fog, with the branch mail from Peterborough, which, owing to the breaking of the connecting rod of the engine, had come to a dead stop, a few miles to the north of Wolverton station. As soon as the train had stopped, several of the passengers got out of the carriages, and were thus saved from personal injury; but some of them remained in their seats, awaiting the assistance which they momentarily expected by the arrival of another engine which had been sent for, and the consequence was, that they severely experienced considerable alarm when the shock occurred, and were much shaken; but beyond that no one was injured, with the exception of one of the company's guards, who was very much bruised about the head. Considerable damage was also done to two of the carriages. The mail-bags were brought to London by the succeeding train.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR NICHOLAS HARRIS NICOLAS, K.H., G.C.M.G., &c.



is held in the world's estimation. With the generous feeling and true liberality of superior intellect, he was ever ready to impart the knowledge he possessed to his professional brethren; and the writer of this brief tribute to departed worth—himself a fellow-labourer in the fields of historical research—can, from experience, bear the amplest testimony to this kindness and generosity of heart, as well as to the high intellectual endowments of Sir Harris. His death occurred on the 3rd inst., at Boulogne, and resulted from congestion on the brain, consequent on an attack of fever.

The deceased gentleman was born 10th March, 1799, the fourth son of John Harris Nicolas, Esq., Commander R.N., by Margaret Blake, his wife, a lady who descended, maternally, from some of the most eminent houses in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, and was in a direct line from three of the children of King Edward the First. Paternally, Sir Harris sprang from an ancient French family, a scion of which, Abel Nicolas, was compelled, being a Protestant, to abandon his native country on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and coming to England, established himself as a merchant at Looe, in Cornwall. Previously to adopting the profession of the law, Sir Harris served as a midshipman in the Royal Navy from 1809 to 1815, when he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, having been often honourably mentioned in the *Gazette*, as being gallantly employed in the boats of the *Pilot* on the coasts of Naples and Calabria. His call to the bar bears date May, 1825, and from that period he devoted himself to the branch of the profession particularly connected with Peerage law, and to the production of many masterly and profound literary works. Of these, the chief are, the "Synopsis of the Peerage," "Testamenta Vetusta," "The History of the Battle of Agincourt," "the Life of Chancer," the Reports on "the Lisle Peerage Case," "the History of the Earldoms of Strathern, Men-teith, and Airth," the "Scrope and Grosvenor Controversy," the "Siege of Caerlaverock," the "Chronology of History," the "Life of Sir Christopher Hatton," the "History of the Orders of Knighthood of the British Empire," and "Lord Nelson's Despatches." Despite of all these labours he found time for other important duties: his efforts for the reform of the Society of Antiquaries and the Record Commission, an Augean stable requiring the labours of such a Hercules, were enough alone to afford full occupation to any ordinary man, in addition to his professional engagements.

Sir Harris Nicolas was, at the period of his death, Chancellor and Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He married, 28th March, 1822, Sarah, youngest daughter of John Davison, Esq., of Loughton, in Essex, and leaves by her eight children, two sons and six daughters.

SIR JAMES ROUELL COLLETON, BART., OF COLLETON HILL, DEVON.



SIR JAMES died on the 29th ult., of disease of the heart, in the 65th year of his age. He was eldest son of the late Sir James Nassau Colleton, Bart., and descended in a direct line from Sir John Colleton, the gallant Royalist of the time of Charles I., who suffered so severely from pecuniary sacrifices and sequestrations, that he was obliged to retire to Barbadoes, where he had a large grant of land. The Baronet, whose decease we record, married his cousin Septima-Sexta-Colleton, third daughter of Admiral Richard Graves, of Hembury Fort, Devon, by Louisa Caroline, his wife, only daughter of Sir John Colleton, fourth Baronet, and has left issue one surviving son, the present Sir Robert Augustus Fulford Graves Colleton, Bart., and two daughters. The late Baronet had an elder son, Frederick Nassau William Graves, a military officer, who died in 1847.

SIR JOHN PETER GRANT, KNT., OF ROTHIE-MURCHUS, N.B.



THE DECEASE OF Sir John Peter Grant, late one of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Calcutta occurred at sea on his passage homeward on the 17th of May. At the time Sir John had completed his 74th year. His call to the bar was in 1802. In 1827 he received the honourable appointment of Judge of Bombay, and then received Knighthood. He subsequently was promoted to the Bengal Supreme Court.

The Grants of Rothiemurchus are a branch of the ancient Scottish clans of Grant, being descended from Patrick, second son of John Grant of Freuchie, surnamed Evan the Gentle, and grandson maternally of Stewart Earl of Atholl.

SIR ROBERT CHESTER, KNT.

THIS venerable gentleman died at his house in St. John's Wood, on the 12th inst., aged eighty. He was formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Hertfordshire Militia, and held the appointment of Master of the Ceremonies to their Majesties George III., George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria. The honour of Knighthood he received in 1818. Through his father, the late Robert Chester, Esq., of the Middle Temple, he descended from the ancient family of Chester of Royston and Cokenhatch, and, through his mother, Harriet, daughter and co-heir of Charles Adelmare Caesar, Esq., from the learned Sir Julius Caesar, Master of the Rolls in 1610.

Sir Robert married, 10th October, 1797, Eliza, third daughter of John Ford, Esq., of the Chantry, near Ipswich, and leaves two surviving sons, Charles, of the East India Company's Military Service, and Harry, of the Privy Council Office; and two daughters, the elder of whom, Eliza, married, in 1819, Sir John E. Eardley Wilmot, Bart.

SIR GIFFIN WILSON, MASTER IN CHANCERY.

SIR GIFFIN, whose death is just announced, was son of the late Rev. Edward Wilson. He was born in 1766; and having, at an early age, adopted the legal profession, practised with success at the Chancery Bar. For forty years he held the appointment of Recorder of Windsor, and received the honour of knighthood on the occasion of George IV. fixing his residence there in 1823. In 1826 he became one of the Masters in Chancery, and continued in that situation until the time of his death. He married, first, in 1787, Miss Jouvencel, only child of Peter Cuchet Jouvencel; and, secondly, in 1805, Harriet, youngest daughter of General George Hotham, brother of the first Lord Hotham. This lady died 30th April, 1828, and thenceforward Sir Giffin remained a widower.

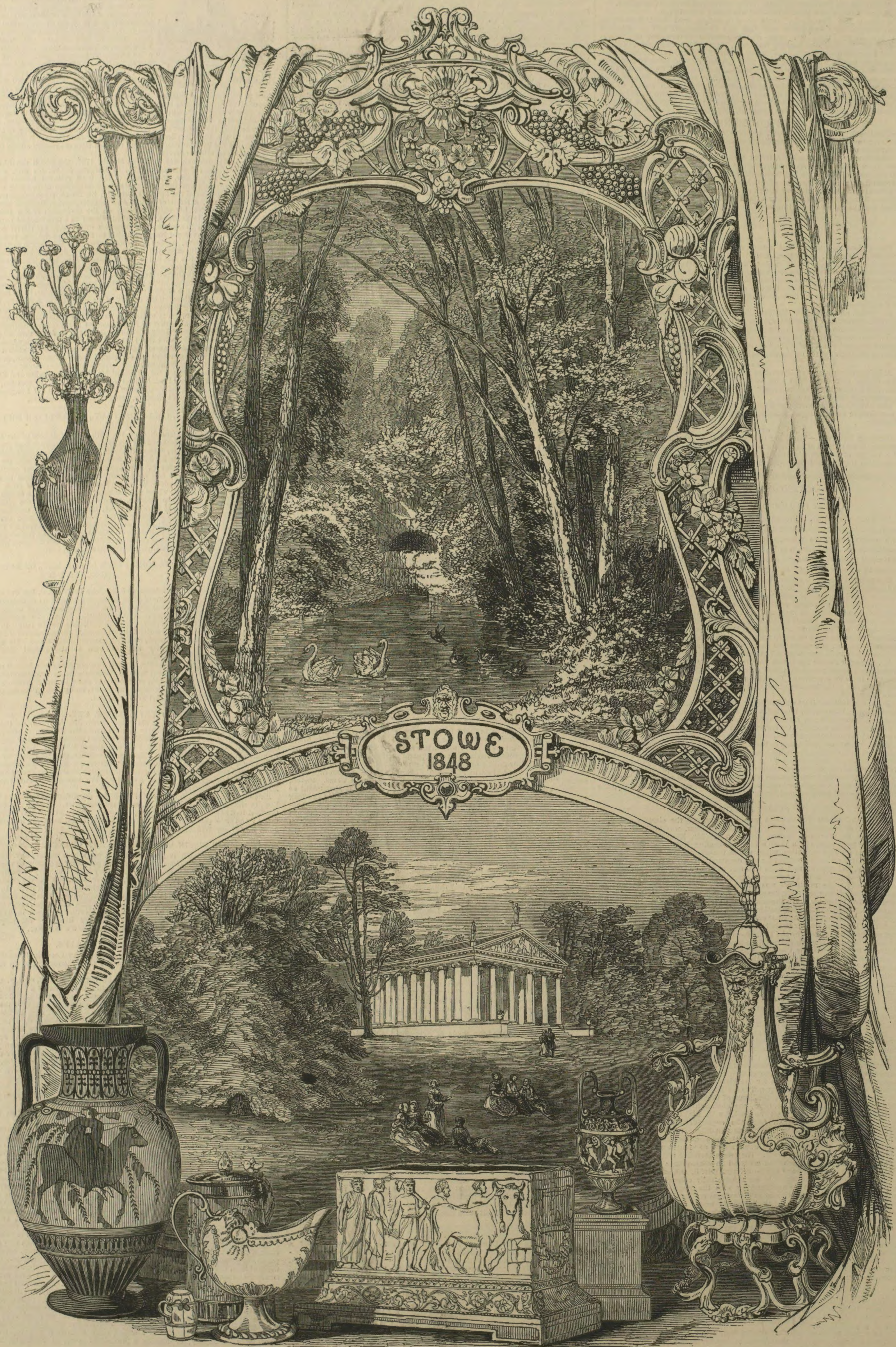
EDWARD BAINES, ESQ., OF LEEDS.

THIS highly-respected gentleman, formerly Member for Leeds in three successive Parliaments, and senior proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*, died on the 3d inst., aged 74.

He was the architect of his own fortune, having by industry, energy, thrift, and ability, worked his way in the world from the position of a journeyman printer, until he became one of the most prominent men in Leeds, and its representative for many years in Parliament. At the commencement of the present century he obtained possession of the *Leeds Mercury*, and, by his able management, so increased its popularity, that it is now esteemed, in point of circulation and literary character, one of the first provincial papers in England. Mr. Baines was besides author of several books, the "History of the French War," a popular and profitable undertaking; the "History of the County Palatine of Lancaster," an elaborate topographical production, &c. At the time of his death he was a Magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire. He leaves sons and daughters; one of the former, M. T. Baines, Esq., a learned Queen's Counsel, sits in Parliament for the borough of Hull.

A COINCIDENCE.—Since 1789 all the revolutions in France have taken place under Popes of the name of Pius. Louis XVI. was dethroned under Pius VI.; the Directory was overturned under Pius VI.; Napoleon fell under Pius VII.; Charles X. under Pius VIII.; and Louis Philippe under Pius IX.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—The Anti-Cholera clause in the Health of Towns Bill is as follows:—"And be enacted, that, from time to time after the passing of this act, upon the petition of not less than one-tenth of the inhabitants rated to the relief of the poor of any city, town, borough, parish, or place, having a known or defined boundary, not being less than thirty in the whole, or where it shall appear that the proportion of deaths in any city, town, borough, parish, or place, from typhus fever, diarrhoea, scarlatina, or other febrile epidemic, endemic, and contagious disease classed in the registrar-general's returns as zymotic, have, on the average of three years previously to obtaining such return, exceeded the proportion of 20 per cent. of the total deaths, or have exceeded the average rate of deaths from such causes, either in the registration districts which include other towns or places in the same county, or the general average rates of such deaths in the registration districts, including other towns in the whole kingdom, as shown by any returns made or to be made by the registrar-general, the General Board of Health may, if and when they shall by the registrar-general, a superintending inspector to visit such city, town, borough, parish, or place, and to make public inquiry, and to examine witnesses, as to the sewerage, drainage, and supply of water, the state of the burial-grounds, the number and sanitary condition of the city, town, borough, parish, or place, for paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, regulating, supplying with water, or improving the same, or having relation to the purposes of this act; also as to the natural drainage areas, and the existing municipal, parochial, or other local boundaries, the boundaries which may be most advantageously adopted for the purposes of this act, and as to any other matters in respect whereof the propriety of reporting to her Majesty, or making a provisional order, as hereinafter mentioned."



T H E S A L E A T S T O W E .

SINCE the sale of Mr. Beckford's celebrated Fonthill Abbey, no auction has probably excited so much attention and speculation as the sale of the furniture and effects at the Duke of Buckingham's renowned seat of Stowe. The magnitude of the building, and the immense quantity of furniture necessarily required in it, some of which is of great beauty and value, the enormous quantity of silver and silver-gilt plate, and the highly valuable display of articles of *bijouterie*, with Raffaele ware, and all kinds of china in abundance, with very many fine pictures and other works of art, renders this sale truly memorable; whilst the length of time occupied by the disposal of so many lots (about thirty-four days) is equally remarkable, and will form a most interesting page in the history of sales by auction.

It is our intention to illustrate most amply this interesting sale; and to enable us to carry out our intention, we have been favoured by Messrs. Christie and Manson with special permission for our artists to make elaborate and faithful drawings of some of the most interesting and beautiful works of decorative art, *bijouterie*, plate, &c., with which the noble apartments in the mansion were stored; and, to add to the interest of the series, we purpose giving several views of the most picturesque spots in the grounds.

It may be necessary to premise that our illustrations and descriptions will not follow in the precise order of the Catalogue, as our aim is not to produce an illustrated list, but a general descriptive sketch of the most remarkable objects in the sale, with graphic illustrations of the most interesting and valuable.

This week we commence our series with an illustration containing two views in the pleasure-grounds, surrounded by a border composed of different articles of taste and vertu.

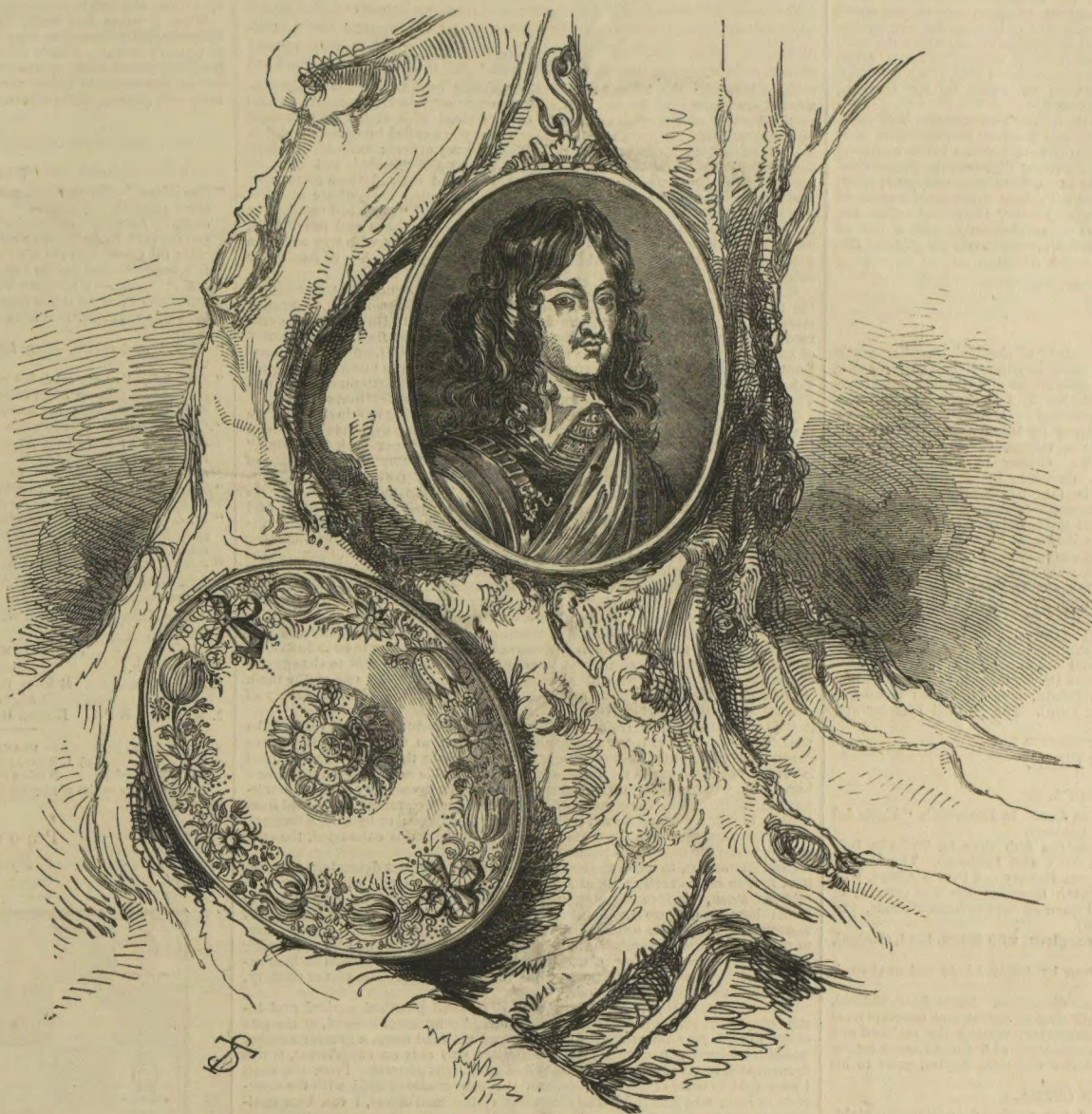
The upper view is the grotto, and the scene is taken from the borders of the lake, whence it has a most picturesque effect. The lofty trees which enshroud the grotto give great beauty to the spot; and the quiet solitude, broken only by the plash of water, and the murmuring of doves which nestle amidst the trees, is in harmony with the character of the building.

The lower view is the Temple of Victory, and in its form it is taken from the celebrated Maison Carrée, at Nismes. This is the largest, and perhaps the best temple in the gardens, and has a good effect in its situation. Near this temple her Majesty and Prince Albert, on their visit in 1845, planted two trees.†

We may here observe that architectural art has not seconded nature in adding to the beauty of the gardens at Stowe; for, while the trees are of the grandest forms and the most luxuriant growth, the temples are miserable efforts of invention, devoid of beauty of outline or character, and some even thoroughly ugly in their appearance. Still, with even these drawbacks, a ramble through the gardens at Stowe is most delightful. "The arched walks and twilight groves," the long avenues of magnificent beech and elm trees, with sombre chestnuts and graceful ash trees occasionally intermingled, are of themselves sufficient to redeem any tasteless architectural embellishments; and the exquisite bright water of the lake, reflecting with marvellous fidelity every leaf and branch in its truly mirror-like surface, adds a peculiar charm to the scene, not easily forgotten.

Stowe is situated at a short distance from the town of Buckingham; and its beauties have been commemorated by Pope and West, who spent many festive hours with the then owner, Lord Cobham. The mansion was originally built by Peter Temple, Esq., in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; it was rebuilt by Sir Richard Temple, who died in 1697. It has since been much enlarged and improved. The whole front extends 916 feet, the central part 454 feet. A detailed account of the interior will be found in our Journal for January 18, 1845.

The ornaments surrounding the views we have just described are, as before observed, taken from some of the articles of vertu in Stowe House. The upper border is composed from the border to a silver framed toilet glass, and the

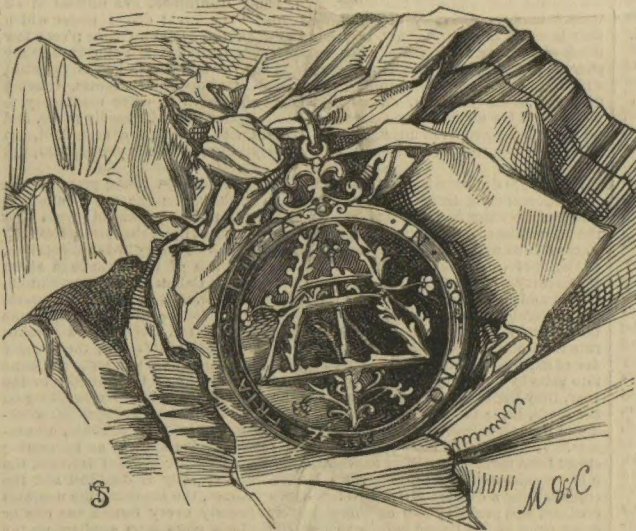


THE CELEBRATED MINIATURE PORTRAIT OF CHARLES II., BY COOPER.

fecit sibi et Erenniti filio suo plissimo imperatoris Trajani Caesaris Augusto Germanici servo dispensatori montiano." This sarcophagus is exquisitely sculptured. We have also introduced into the group lot 1275, a beautiful two-

the Bath, worn by Sir R. Temple at the Coronation of Charles II., will be sold amongst the pictures, and it is lot 279 of that portion of the sale. It is a very interesting and beautiful piece of knightly jewellery of the period.

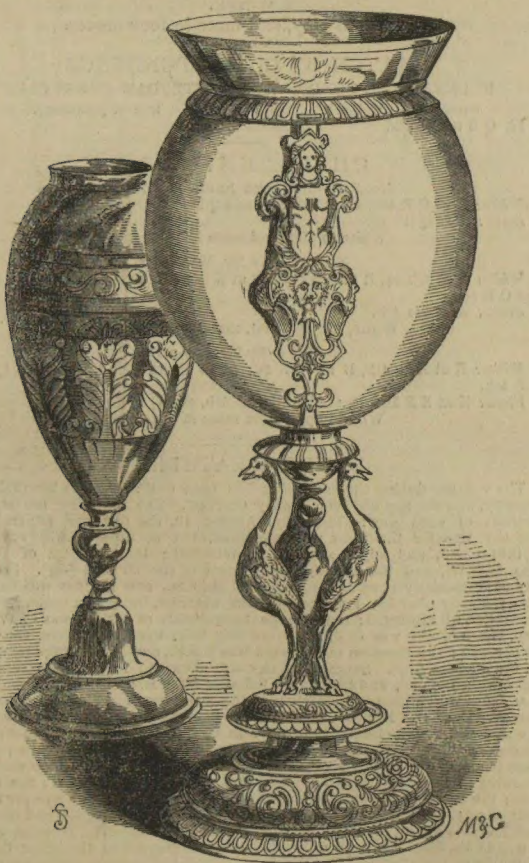
The sale commenced on Tuesday, and was well attended. The lots were principally china of various kinds, and Majolica or Raffaele ware plates, &c. Some of the specimens of china were very beautiful, especially lot 43, a pair of Chelsea china vases, oviform, with handles, and painted with subjects from Roman history. These vases were exquisite specimens of their kind. Some of the pieces of old Worcester china were of good design and style of painting, and most of the specimens realised high prices. The Chelsea vases just mentioned sold for £23 10s. The Majolica ware commanded very high prices, and the pieces were chiefly of fine design and colour; and though some of the pieces had been broken in parts, generally they were in good preservation. The subjects upon them were from the Scriptures and heathen mythology, and but few in which



BADGE AND RIBBON OF THE ORDER OF THE BATH, WORN BY SIR R. TEMPLE AT THE CORONATION OF CHARLES II.

handled Etruscan vase, found at Canino. The paintings on it, on the front and reverse, represent a priestess mounted on a bull.

Close to the vase is placed a nautilus shell (lot 109 of plate), one of two beautifully mounted in silver; the decorations are in very good taste: and near



COCOA-NUT-SHELL AND OSTRICH EGG CHALICES, SILVER MOUNTED.

original is a very beautiful work of art, of the early part of the last century. In the original, eagles, displayed, adorn the upper corners of the frame, and angels the lower ones, and the stand is of silver, in corresponding taste; the bottles, &c. being mounted in silver. The tall vase on the right hand is a beautiful work in silver, gilded, and is most exquisitely chased; the base of it is very piquant in style, and well designed. The antique Roman sarcophagus in the centre is only a portion of lot 745, as, for the want of space, we have been compelled to omit a figure, stretched at full length, and with a large snake twined round it, on the top of the lid. On the front of the sarcophagus is a frieze, with a procession of priests, leading a bull to an altar, as a sacrifice; and on one of the ends is the following inscription:—"D. M. Antonio Pacuvio filia

* The sale at Strawberry-hill, though extremely notorious at the time, was very far inferior to the present, both in the value of the property sold, and in the length of time occupied by the sale.

† This visit was fully detailed and illustrated in our Journal for Jan. 18, 1845.



CUP OF CRYSTAL, ENGRAVED, AND SET WITH AMETHYSTS



VASE OF ROCK CRYSTAL—OLD ITALIAN STYLE.

some incident either from Holy Writ or fabled myths was not portrayed. Noah, David, Judith and Holofernes, Joseph's coat brought back to Jacob, Jephtha, Judas Maccabeus, and many similar subjects, might be enumerated; whilst from the heathen worship, Jupiter, Pluto and Proserpine, Ganymede and Apollo, the Rape of Europa, the Death of Aeneas, Cupid with the Shield, and numerous others, could be selected as specimens of their peculiar ware.

One of the lots (lot 77) was a curious plate of Majolica, of very early date, displaying the incredulity of St. Thomas; the legend was described on a label on it, and the figures were gilded, on a bluish-tinted ground. This piece fetched ten guineas; whilst another specimen (lot 56), with Diana and Actæon painted on it, was sold for five guineas, to Colonel Sibthorp.

Amongst the articles sold on Wednesday, two robe-chests, richly carved and gilded, from Fonthill, claim notice, from the elaborate carving upon them, and their decorative character. The sides are filled with rich trellage within a lat-

tee-work, and the lids have oblong panels in the centre covered with crimson velvet, whilst the remaining portions of them are carved in lattice, the spaces being filled with flowers resembling thistles; and at the corners are *fleurs de lis*, whilst a border, sculptured and painted to imitate precious stones, surrounds the whole. These chests are stated in the catalogue to be of *gopher* and sandal-wood; but one, certainly, has a positive smell of camphor-wood, which the companion chest has not. We apprehend the latter is of ancient Oriental work, whilst the other was made for Mr. Beckford to correspond to it in style, though not of the same kind of wood. These chests were purchased by Mr. Redfern, an agent, residing at Warwick, for 20 guineas each.

There were two lots in this day's sale, which, although no mention was made of the fact in the catalogue, possessed considerable interest to those who were acquainted with their history. These were the two state chairs made expressly for, and used by Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince Consort on the occasion of their visit to the Duke of Buckingham, two years since. It is gratifying to be enabled to announce that both these chairs were purchased for the Marquis of Chandos at a price considerably under their real value, viz. only eight guineas each. A Tournay carpet of great beauty, and a pair of Dresden baskets, were also bought for his Lordship, respectively for £21 and £3. The amount realised by the day's sale exceeded £1060.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

QUARTET AND SOLO CONCERT.—The admirers of classical chamber music had a great treat on the 11th instant, at the Mortimer-street Rooms; and, despite the lateness of the season, there was a good assemblage of well known amateurs and professors. The programme opened with No. 7 of Mozart's beautiful violoncello obligato quartets, excellently performed. A duet concertante, by Rolla, for violin and tenor, was finely played by Mr. Kreutzer and Mr. R. Hughes. Spohr's Quatuor Brillante, for two violins, viola, and violoncello, called forth the expressive powers of Mr. Cooper in the solo for the first violin in the slow movement. Mr. Hancock, in a concerto violoncello, by Stasiu, accompanied by flute (R. S. Pratten), two tenors (Mr. R. Hughes and Mr. M. Rice), violoncello (Lavenue), and double bass (Pratten), so distinguished himself as to call forth the approbation of the patriarch Lindley, to whom the composer has dedicated his Concerto. Mr. R. S. Pratten's flute solo, opening the second part, was brilliantly played. Beethoven's Quartet No. 10, and Onslow's Quintet No. 13, were ably rendered; and between these pieces there was a very splendid execution of an introduction air and variations, by Mr. Cooper, on the fourth string. The tenor playing of Mr. R. Hughes at this meeting was first-rate.

ITALIAN OPERA IN ST. PETERSBURGH.—The company engaged for the season 1848-1849, beginning October 1, and terminating the 27th of February, is as follows:—Prime Donne, Madame Frezzolini and Mademoiselle Corbari; Contralto Mademoiselle Angri; Seconda Donna, Madame Demi; Tenori, Signor Salvi and Signor Gardoni; Bassi, Signori Tamburini, Coletti, and Tagliacoco; Basso Comico, Signor Rossi; Secondo Basso, Signor Deml. The Musical Director and Conductor is M. Bayen.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Saturday night, Mdle. Lind appeared as *Maria* in Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento," supported by Gardoni and F. Lablache.

On Tuesday night, Mdle. Lind appeared for the fifth time as *Elvira* in Bellini's "Puritani," supported by Gardoni, Coletti, and Lablache. The theatre was honoured with the presence of her gracious Majesty and Prince Albert, who had arrived that day from Osborne. The Queen Dowager was also present, as also the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Prince Leopold of Naples (Count of Syracuse).

On Thursday night Donizetti's "Lucia" was given, with Mdle. Lind, Gardoni, Bouché, and Coletti.

Three additional performances will be given by Mdle. Lind; and next week the theatre will finally close for the season.

The company will soon be dispersed in all directions. Mdle. Lind, Belletti, and F. Lablache, with M. Roger as tenor, will sing in operas and concerts from the 4th of September to the first week in November, visiting the midland and northern counties, Scotland, and Ireland. Gardoni and Coletti leave for the Italian Opera in St. Petersburg; and Lablache will visit Naples, prior to his season in Paris.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Rossini's masterpiece, "Guillaume Tell," was produced on Saturday night, under very disadvantageous circumstances. M. Roger, who was the *Arnold*, and Tamburini, the *William Tell*, both having severe colds, so much so that they were unable to appear on Tuesday night, when it was intended to have performed the opera a second time. It may be guessed, that, with the two principal characters almost *hors de combat*, the glory of the execution fell almost exclusively on the choral and orchestral forces; and, great as their triumph had been in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," it may be questioned whether Saturday night's achievements have not surpassed all their former doings.

The overture was encored rapturously; the introductory andante in three-four time was exquisitely played by Lindley. Nothing could be more perfect than the general execution: Barrett on the oboe, and Ribas on the flute, T. Harper, Handley, Platt, Jarrett, Cloff, Prosper, Lazarus, Baumann, &c., in the bits for the brass and wood band, and the general body of stringed led by Saintron, played with wonderful precision and irresistible energy. The introduction, which comprises the chorus of peasantry preparing for the nuptial *fete* of three couples; the lovely romance of the fisherman; and the quartet between him, *Tell*, *Eduige*, and *Jenny* (*Tell's* wife and son); the "Ranz des Vaches," announcing the approach of *Melchial* and his son *Arnold*; the solo of the former, and setto and chorus—all went beautifully. The duo which follows between *Arnold* and *Tell* betrayed at once that neither Roger nor Tamburini was in voice, although the former nobly declaimed his opening recitative, "Il mio giuro." The music accompanying *Melchial's* benediction, finely sung by Polonini, and the celebration of the three marriages, was curtailed of the "Pas de Six" and of the "Pas d'Archer" and chorus—an omission scarcely politic. The finale to this act, beginning with *Lentoldo* (Mel), pursued by the Austrians, demanding the aid of *Tell* to convey him across the torrent for safety, and terminating with the prayer of the Swiss and the imprecations of the Austrians—went magnificently. Mdle. Corbari, who was the *Jenny*, missed the high notes allotted to *Tell's* son after *Melchial's* seizure, and thus a very great point was lost.

The "Chorus of Hunters," opening the second act, and the subsequent curfew of the Swiss as they retire from toil at sunset, were admirably done. In the celebrated recitative and romance of *Matilde*, "Il s'éloignent enfin," and "Sombre forêt," Mdle. Castellani sang cleverly, but was not sufficiently impassioned; and her want of dramatic sensibility was still more apparent in the following duo between *Matilde* and *Arnold*, forming a striking contrast to the feeling displayed by Roger. In the next trio, which is regarded as one of the finest compositions in the world, all Roger's expressiveness could not compensate for his huskiness, and he was evidently prostrated by his physical inability to carry out his conceptions. Marini sang superbly his portion of the trio; and Tamburini, albeit distressed to attain the high notes, gave his music like a true artist. The intensity of grief manifested by *Arnold* in this trio, when informed of his father's death by *Gesler's* orders, constitutes a picture of grief and desolation that has never been surpassed in musical records. The trio is replete with varied emotions, and skillfully prepares the way for the *finale*—the meeting of the three cantons of Unterwald, Schwytz, and Uri—the descriptive music to each canton being wonderfully imagined. The sensation created by this *finale* equalled that produced by the third act of the "Huguenots." The audience encored a chorus, "Parla," the *pianissimo* attained in which by the chorus singers was prodigiously fine. The exclamation "To arms!" at the close of this *finale*, brought down thunders of applause. A more effective *tableau* than the Swiss mountaineers, with upraised pikes, rushing tumultuously forward, has never been witnessed.

We may state that the excitement finished at this act, for the second and third acts fell comparatively lifeless on the ear. A tedious scene of *Matilde*, opening the third act, usually omitted at Paris, was an injudicious restoration. The march, and entrance of *Gesler* on the Place d'Altorf, was done justice to by Tagliacoco. The "Tyrolienne" and accompanying chorus, danced by Lucile Grahn, Mdle. Wathier, and Gontier, although capably executed, was received coldly, and certainly affords no encouragement to restore the *pas de soldats*, as has been suggested. The quatuor and chorus leading to *Tell's* cavatina, prior to his hitting the apple off the head of his son *Jenny*, went heavily; and the quintet and chorus succeeding this apocryphal scene dragged still more, so that the third act went flatly. Roger's illness, of course, deprived his grand scene opening the fourth act of interest, except the painful one attendant upon hearing a great artist vainly struggling to achieve what his physical powers prevent him from accomplishing. In Paris, since Duprez's great success in *Arnold*, it has been usual to terminate the opera with the air of the tenor; but Costa has restored the trio of *soprano* between *Matilde*, *Eduige*, and *Jenny*, the musical interest of which is entirely destroyed by the absurdity of the dramatic situation—a Princess of the Imperial House of Hapsburgh running after *Eduige* to restore her son. The finale chorus was effective. Costa has selected the quick movement of the overture to illustrate *Tell's* triumph over the Austrians and the liberation of Switzerland.

Nothing could have been mounted with greater splendour. The beautiful scenery by Grieve and Telbin, with the dioramic effects of sunset and moon rising, the picturesque costumes, the effective groupings and processions, were all conceived in an artistic spirit.

Owing to the indisposition of Roger and Tamburini, the second representation on Tuesday was postponed, and Rossini's "Tancredi" announced in its place; but this opera was again changed at the eleventh hour, in consequence of Madame Persiani's indisposition, to "Capuletti e Montecchi," in which Viardot and Castellani, Mei, Marini, and Polonini appeared, followed by the scene from "Betty," sung by Albani.

The report has been received that her Majesty and Prince Albert's marine excursion this year will extend to Scotland, and that, too, in the vicinity of the Highlands, where the newly-acquired Royal estate is situated.

ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCESS LOUISA OF THE NETHERLANDS.—On the 11th instant, as the Princess Louisa, daughter of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, was passing along a street of the Hague in her carriage, it was upset, and being thrown out, she received contusions on the head and arm, but they are of no gravity. One of the Princess's ladies of honour, who was with her, escaped unhurt.

THE INSURRECTION IN IRELAND.

THURLES, County of Tipperary, Aug. 16.

The town of Thurles is still the chief place of resort for detective police, armed constabulary, moving columns of light infantry and cavalry, and for those adjuncts new in insurrectionary movements, locomotive steam-engines, railway guards, and newspaper reporters. This town is full to overflowing. The hotel is like a barrack; the lobby has a sentry walking from the bottom of the spacious stairs to the front door. Half-a-dozen other soldiers are stretched at ease at the bottom of the steps. Cavalry officers tread with clattering spurs and rattling scabbards upon the stones, aides-de camp are called by Generals, and in their turn call to their orderlies, who wait to carry orders; amid all of whom the bewildered waiters—John, Thomas, and Barney the "boots," and Tim the porter, and Biddy, and all the other maids—thread their devious courses, or lose some of their senses by the confusion of bells ringing everywhere at once. The house is full to overflowing, and new-comers must "get a bed out." The daily press of London and Dublin, and some of the weeklies and provincials, have their representatives in this crowd, all living on rumour, with now and then a fact—each scribbling in public room, or bed-room, or stable, or garden, or hole, or corner, as he best can.

Mr. Meagher, with two associates (O'Donoghue and Leyne), was arrested on the road near Holy Cross, within three miles of this, at three o'clock on Sunday morning. They were brought here and sent by railway to Dublin. This event renewed the popularity of the district, which had begun to flag since the arrest of Smith O'Brien in the previous week. On Monday we had Lieutenant-General Lord Hardinge, with his staff, here. His visit renewed the interest which had subsided since the arrest of Mr. Meagher. Still, the excitement flags, and Thurles—to those who look only for important events—is wearisome.

To obtain matter for useful reading, at once interesting and instructive, we need not scour the country with the military who ride to over-ride the hidden insurgents, nor follow their trail with the constabulary, nor look for "sign," when the trail is lost, with the detectives. The attempted insurrection of 1848, and the measures taken to suppress it, will make the Lord-Lieutenancy of the Earl of Clarendon remarkable in the political history of the kingdom. But his Lordship's viceregalty possesses another and more remarkable distinction. Other Lord-Lieutenants have had the unpleasant duty imposed upon them of suppressing insurrections, or of enforcing stringent laws to prevent them; but the Earl of Clarendon, soon after his assumption of the Irish Government, and throughout all the period of seditious turbulence in the winter of 1847 and spring of 1848, when men little acquainted with the principles which produce industrial wealth and social well-being, and still less acquainted with its practice, were filling our ill-conditioned people with a belief that more strife would make more happiness, was beneficently engaged in teaching those people, through agricultural instructors, how to be industrious, how to make the fertility of their soil reward their industry; how to change one of the causes of political discontent, emptiness of stomach, for one of the main sources of domestic happiness and political contentment, a plentiful supply of food.

It is the misfortune of Ireland to have few manufactures, except that of the production of food. It is her additional misfortune that the number of persons dependent on her supply eat so closely into her produce that no sufficient capital is retained in their hands to prepare the soil, provide seed, and hold the new harvest independent of usurious money-lenders. And, worst of all, it is the misfortune of Ireland to have her soil occupied either by graziers, who hold from 1000 to 10,000 acres and do not employ labour in tillage; or by tillage farmers, who grow corn after corn for years together until the soil is exhausted, the only change being the precarious potato.

Lord Clarendon, to teach the small farmers how to be less dependent on potatoes, how to raise green crops, as a relief to the soil alternately with corn, and to feed live stock, produce manure, and so enlarge the working capital of the farm; how to prepare the land for crops in autumn and winter, instead of allowing the land to lie unploughed or undrained until late in the spring; how to render the small farmer's hands industrious in the winter, instead of hanging by his side idly during four months of the year, originated a system of instruction which, with all the disadvantages of the distracted politics of the country, has been actively working for good.

Lord Clarendon began by raising a fund to send practical agricultural instructors to the south, the west, and the midland counties of Ireland, at the rate of one to each poor-law union. Had the fund afforded more, a greater number would have been sent out. But as the project was only an experiment, it was deemed best to give it a limited trial before making it general. From the visits I have paid to some of the localities, and the conversations held with the occupiers of land, who listened to the directions of the instructors, I can bear testimony to the good done.

In the Thurles Union the condition of agriculture was not so backward as in districts of country farther west; still there was room for the instructor, Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, to operate. He was well received by the gentry, and was closely attended by the peasant tenantry; they followed him from place to place to listen to his instructions, perhaps because they had begun to draw a benefit from an improved system of cropping, they listened the more readily to suggestions for farther improvements. Mr. Fitzgerald says that in April of this year there were few persons in the Thurles district, who were not preparing to sow turnips; while, on the cultivation of carrots, parsnips, and peas, they seemed anxious to engage. But there were two drawbacks—the wet state of the soil, which, being ill-drained, lies unworked all winter—and the difficulty of obtaining seed. "The great defect under which my labour," he says, "is not beginning to work their land in time; very few think of turning their stubble before spring." Drainage is not always easily effected in Ireland. About Thurles the land lies low and level, beside the Suir, which here, instead of that rolling river which it afterwards becomes, offering drainage to all its banks, offering its mighty strength to drive machinery to make cloth for all Munster—is a lazy piece of water that will hardly move, and when it does move, is so intractable that it goes over a meadow or corn-field, and will not keep a regular course. It is like everything else that is young, wild, and Irish.

But where drainage is easy, it is equally neglected. On rising ground, you see a succession of farms, the bottom of each bordering on the top of another. The surface-water from the upper one comes down upon the second; from that the accumulated water runs, without ditch or conduit, upon the third; from the third, it runs upon the fourth, often washing away whole "lazy beds" of potatoes, or ridges of oats. Such is the present state of much of the farm land about Ballingarry, and the higher district between Callan and Slievenamon, visited and described last week. From the time the crop is removed in September or October, no work is done until March or April. The sour wetness soaks the ground all winter; no air, no frost, penetrates the soil to soften and ameliorate it; while the occupier and his family sit around the turf ashes, the cheaper fire of anthracite culm, a coaly dust which they obtain at 4d. per cwt., and bake into balls by mingling it with clay. There, during four or five months in the year, they linger idly and eat potatoes, or seek relief at feeble stone-breaking on the roads, if the potatoes be all rotted. As may be supposed, the imperfect working of the soil in spring gives a poor crop of oats, or barley, or potatoes, in summer. The seed is in most cases obtained by borrowing money, or by getting credit from spring until after harvest, at 20, 40, or 60 per cent. of interest, the interest being charged at those rates because the security is doubtful and the creditor runs a desperate risk. When harvest comes, the landlord, the usurious creditor, and probably two or three lawyers (nearly every farmer has one or more suits at law) send bailiffs to distrain, whose costs soon swallow up the produce of the harvest.

Again the winter passes idly as before—the land a waste as before—nothing doing but the wretched relief work on the roads for a pound of meal a day—nothing moving but the suits, and cross-suits, and summonses to petty sessions, the lawyers to be paid next harvest. In 1844 the number of summonses issued at petty and quarter sessions, according to the testimony of the Clerk of the Peace, was, for the county of Kilkenny, forty-five thousand and odd. That was only an average year. To each of these there were at least two parties; to most of them one or more witnesses. The time lost to the parties, their witnesses, their neighbours who followed to the courts to listen to the causes, is enormous. In short, the rent of the land is but a moderate item compared with the expenses incurred in litigation.

To relieve these persons from their distress, Lord Clarendon sent, free of cost to themselves, instructors to show how their spare time might be profitably spent on their land in winter—how the undeveloped powers of that land might be called forth with profit to themselves, with peace and plenty to their country.

It was to people thus situated that the last direct appeal of the insurgent leaders was made, to rise in rebellion. Can we hesitate, or can they themselves hesitate to decide which was their friend—the Lord-Lieutenant, or those who sought to make war against him?

In some districts the local gentry gathered around the instructors, and zealously assisted them in obtaining the attention and confidence of the people; in others the gentry and larger farmers held aloof; in all, the clergy, Protestant and Catholic, lent their valuable assistance.

Mr. Edward Doyle, who was sent to the district of Innostige, in the county of Kilkenny, says that Mr. Tighe, of Woodstock, a gentleman who has the merit of being an excellent improver on a large scale (which merit I have the satisfaction of also vouching for), collected the tenant farmers of the district, by the aid of his agent and the Catholic clergyman, and, like a sensible gentleman as he is, pointed out to them the great advantages to be derived from Lord Clarendon's system of practical instruction. "I then addressed the meeting," says Edward Doyle, "at considerable length, and dwelt on all those topics contained in my instructions, laying great stress upon deep and early digging of the land, removing surface water, green crops, manure, and proper rotations, which, along with house-feeding, have now become the leading popular topics of the day. The farmers listened to me attentively, and, waiting for me after the meeting, pressed me to visit their farms, and to instruct them on the spot."

This he proceeded to do; but, travelling over a large tract of country, still found the people proposing to sow a third grain crop, without an intervening green one, notwithstanding the addresses that had been delivered by himself and Mr. Tighe. Old customs are not so easily removed. Mr. Doyle went from farm to farm, and reasoned with them, and endeavoured, while they held the spades in their hands, to make them dig deeper and better, and not to confine themselves to the spot of a few inches of worn-out soil, with which they were then trifling. He proceeded to Thomastown, the centre of a district, which, in 1844, an average year of litigation, had about twenty-five thousand of summonses to its fortnight and a quarter sessions, where he was introduced to a number of these unfortunate litigant agriculturists, who were happy to receive him. After the interval of a week he again visited the district, and was gratified to see his instructions on deep digging, stone removing, weed clearing, and such like, being carried into effect. They were also arranging to

sow half of the lands with green crops, turnips, parsnips, and peas instead of potatoes; which, if they had done, must now be an unquestionable advantage to them, as there is no longer a doubt about the potato disease being general in operation, virulent in character.

When I wrote last week, the districts of the south visited by me were but little affected; since then they have daily become worse; while in the midlands of Queen's County, King's County, and Tipperary, where I have touched since then, the potato fields are covered with a rotten blackness lamentable to behold, and all the worse to reflect upon while the weather for the grain harvest continues wet, gloomy, and sunless.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Bou Maza."—The positions marked No. 1 and No. 2, we are sorry to say, are more palpably deficient in "contrivance" than even those we before condemned; and they have the additional disadvantage of being quite impracticable. In both you instruct White for his first move to take the Pawn at his 6th. Black then takes the Queen with the Q's Pawn; and how, after that, the mate is to be given in two moves more, passes our comprehension.

"J. K." Feakle.—When your Pawn once reaches the adverse Royal line you can claim any Piece for it you please, without regard to the Pieces you already possess; but you are obliged to declare what Piece shall replace it, before another move is made.

"A. T." and others.—Our last diagram should have been numbered 238, not 237.

"J. C. B."—You are mistaken as to Problem No. 237. The mate can be given in four moves, play as Black may. Your Solution of No. 238 is likewise incorrect.

"F. L." Hoxton.—See the notice above to "J. K."

"J. T." Glasgow.—The solution of D'Oreille's Problem is:—1. Kt to K R 5th; 2. Kt to K 7th; 3. Kt to K Kt 6th; 4. B to K Kt 8th; 5. B to K B 7th—Mate. Black's moves are all forced. Enigma No. 294 can be done in four moves. Try it again.

"Sopraccita."—The work in question is full of errors of the same description, and these greatly detract from its value. Your solution is the true one.

"W. L."—Your proposed solution is written so small as to be scarcely legible. The same remark applies to your Chess diagrams. These things cannot be too plain, as a doubtful letter may vitiate a whole Problem.

"F. G. R."—You have not quite succeeded in No. 238. The others are right. Solutions by "W. L.," "J. T. M.," "D. C. L.," "Argus," "F. G. R.," "J. M. D.," are correct.

* The answers to several communications are unavoidably deferred till next week.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 238.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 8th	R from R 4th to R 3d, or (a)	3. B to Q Kt 3d	2nd Anything
2. R takes Q B P	R from R sq to R	4. R to B 6th—Mate.	

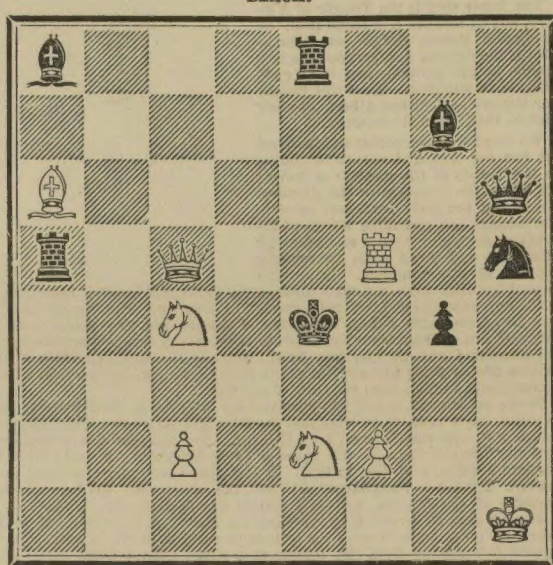
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a) 1. B to Q 2nd	B takes R	3. Kt to B 7th	Mate
2. R to B 6th (ch)			

There are other modes of play for Black, but in all the Mate is inevitable in the given number of moves.

PROBLEM No. 239.

By Mr. E. WILLIAMS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
13. Q B to Q Kt 2d	London to move.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 347.—By HERR SHURIG, of Leipsic.

White: K at Q R 4th, Rs at Q R's sq and Q R's 2d.
Black: K at Q R's sq.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 348.—By Mr. McG.—Y.

White: K at Q's sq, R at Q Kt 6th, B at K 6th; Ps at K Kt 5th, K 3d and 4th, and Q B 5th.
Black: K at his 4th.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

No. 349.—By Mr. S. ANGAS.

White: K at K R 4th, B at Q B 3d, Kt at K Kt 5th; Ps at K 6th, Q 2d, and Q B 4th.
Black: K at K B 5th, Ps at K B 2d and 4th, and Q B 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been dull; rain has been falling frequently, and the sky has been mostly overcast. The following are some particulars of each day:—Thursday, August 10, the day was generally fine; the sky was for the most part cloudless, but at times it was covered by a thin cloud, and slight showers of rain fell; the direction of the wind was W.S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 58½°. Friday, the sky was partially covered by clouds till 3h. p.m., and the day was fine to this time; shortly after 3h. p.m. the sky was overcast, and rain began to fall, and continued till midnight; the average temperature of the air was 59½°. Saturday, the morning was dull, and some rain fell; upon the whole, the day was rather fine; the direction of the wind was E.S.E., and the average temperature of the air was 61½°. Sunday, the sky was overcast; frequent showers of rain fell during the day, and heavy rain fell after 8h. p.m.; the air was calm till 11h. a.m., after which time the direction of the wind was W.S.W.; the average temperature was 64°. Monday, the sky was overcast all day; between the hours of 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. no rain fell; heavy rain was falling at all other times; the direction of the wind was E. till 3 p.m., and mostly S.W. after that time; the average temperature of the air was 62½°. Tuesday, rain was falling early in the morning; the sky was mostly covered by a thin cirrostratus cloud; the day was fine; the average temperature was 63½°. Wednesday, the sky was for the most part cloudy, particularly after 3h. p.m.; during the morning the sun shone for a considerable length of time; thunder was heard in the S.W. between 3h. 30m. p.m. and 4h. 30m. p.m., and a slight shower of rain fell at the latter time; the direction of the wind was E., but very light; the average temperature of the air was 65°; and that for the week ending this day was 62°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:—

Thursday, Aug. 10	the highest during the day was	69 deg., and the lowest was	47½ deg.
Friday, Aug. 11	67½	51½	54
Saturday, Aug. 12	67	56½	61
Sunday, Aug. 13	67	61	58
Monday, Aug. 14	67	58	56
Tuesday, Aug. 15	69	56	59
Wednesday, Aug. 16	71	59	
Hastings, Thursday, August 17th, 1848.			
			J. G.

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY.

The average temperature of the air was 62°5.
The average temperature of evaporation was 57°2.
The average temperature of the dew point was 54°2.
The water mixed with the air was of such weight as to balance, on the average a column of mercury to the height of 0.428 inches, and so spread that there were 4½ grains to a cubic foot of air.
The degree of humidity was 75, when complete saturation is represented by 100.
Rain to the depth of two inches was collected during the month.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to a great number of public and private Bills.

To a question put by the Earl of LUCAN, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE stated that, in his opinion, the whole administration of the Irish Poor-Law Act should come under the consideration of Parliament in the next session.

STATE OF IRELAND.

On the motion to go into Committee on the Unlawful Oaths Acts (Ireland) Continuance and Amendment Bill.

The Earl of SHREWSBURY drew a picture of the present unhappy social condition of Ireland, and entered into an examination of its causes. He contended that justice had not been done by the Imperial Parliament to Ireland, because those remedial measures so often promised, and recommended by every political writer during the last fifty years, had never been granted. The promises and conditions made at the time of the Union had never been fulfilled, and the government of Ireland was a government of force, and not one of public opinion. The noble Earl complained that the waste lands had not been cultivated, that municipal franchises had not been conceded, and that religious distinctions had been preserved. He particularly dwelt on the offensive forms of the oaths prescribed to be taken by Members of Parliament, and insisted that the Irish Established Church should be reduced to its legitimate proportions. He considered that that Church had abundant property for itself if re-constructed, and for the Roman Catholic Church for the people, if established.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE regarded this Bill, in the strictest as well as the largest sense, as a remedial measure. To ensure the peace of Ireland, and to establish the security of life and property in that country, was the first thing necessary. Until the supremacy of the law and the power of the Government to put down the organised tyranny exercised in Ireland should be made manifest, it would be useless to attempt to introduce measures with the view of inducing persons to invest capital in Ireland. The delay of the remedial measures originated with Ireland herself, and not with the Imperial Parliament, and the bar to all improvements was the disposition of the Irish to rebel.

The Duke of WELLINGTON supported the Bill, as the complement of the measures proposed by the Government for the purpose of putting down rebellion. He knew something of military affairs, and he had no hesitation in saying that this Bill was absolutely necessary, and that it should be carried into execution with the greatest activity. Unless the organisation of clubs were put effectually down, the rebellion could not be suppressed without extraordinary and enormous bloodshed.

The Earl of GLENGALL approved of the Bill as far as it went; but, unless he was assured that the Government would prevent the re-formation of the Repeal Association, he could not feel satisfied.

After a few observations from the Earl of DESART, Lord REDESDALE, and the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, the Bill passed through committee, an amendment moved by Lord GLENGALL having been withdrawn.

The Parliamentary Electors Bill was read a second time.

The Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill, the Loan Societies Bill, the Highway Rates Bill, and the Bankrupt Release Bill were read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—THE STRIKE OF THE ENGINE-DRIVERS.—Mr. THORNELEY inquired of the honourable gentleman the member for Kendal (Mr. Glyn), with respect to the recent disagreement between the directors of the North-Western Railway and their engine-drivers and assistants, whether any agreement had been come to between the men and their employers; and, if not, whether any efficient means had been taken to secure the safe working of the line? (Hear, hear.)—Mr. GLYN had the satisfaction of being able to inform the House that the directors of the North-Western Railway had taken every precaution for the proper working of the line. (Hear, hear.) A very considerable proportion of the old engine-drivers and their assistants had returned to their duty, and, with the aid of the experienced men whose services had been obtained from other lines, he was happy to state that from that morning every train would be worked as before by men fully competent to the discharge of their duty. He answered the question with the more satisfaction, that he was sure the House would agree with him in thinking that no surrender should have been made on the part of the company to the men who had taken that recent step. The entire affair originated with a club, who had sent down their orders the preceding night to the members of the club engaged on the northern portions of the line to quit the employment of the North-Western Company. Owing, however, to the vigilance of the officers of the company, the designs of the club had been frustrated, and the men had not left their employment. He could tell the House of many tricks which had been played by the men; but, without entering into those details, he would only assure the House that the public service would be conducted with its usual punctuality and regularity. (Hear, hear.)

The Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, the Poor-Law Union Districts Schools Bill, the Money Order Department Post-Office Bill, and the Boroughs Incorporation Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Militia Pay Bill and the Parochial Debt and Audit Bill passed through Committee.

The report of the Steam Navigation Bill was received.

After about an hour's sitting, the House adjourned to five o'clock.

At the adjourned sitting, Lord MOSPATHE stated, in reply to Lord DUNCAN, that a system of fraud and depredations had of late prevailed in the New Forest, where timber had been cut and sold. An inquiry was in course of prosecution, and two persons had been already committed for trial.

To a question from Lord D. STUART, Lord PALMERSTON replied that the Russian force which had entered Moldavia was, when the last accounts sent to him left, about to retire. No portion of the Russian force had entered Wallachia.

SUPPLY.

On the motion to go into a Committee of Supply,

Lord G. BENTINCK moved an address to her Majesty, praying that she would direct the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine forthwith to transmit to her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies copies of the omitted correspondence between the Provincial Secretary of Canada and the Secretary to the Montreal Board of Trade, and would direct that the same be laid before the House. The noble Lord said he was anxious to have an explanation as to the omission of the rejoiner of the Secretary to the Montreal Board of Trade.

Lord J. RUSSELL objected to the motion, on the ground that it would imply a censure on Lord Elgin and Kincardine; but he had no objection to the production of the paper referred to, and the Under-Secretary of the Colonies would take the first opportunity to move that it be laid on the table. With this assurance he expressed a hope that the noble Lord would allow his motion to be negatived, and the House to go into Committee of Supply.

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK acquiesced, and his motion was negatived without a division.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and several votes of the miscellaneous estimates were agreed to.

In the course of the discussion the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER announced that Lord Shelburne, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee on Expenditure, had resigned his office as one of the Lords of the Treasury, and that it was not the intention of the Government to fill up the vacancy.

A gratuity of £2500, given by the Government without the sanction of Parliament to Sir C. Trevelyan, the permanent Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, for his extra services in carrying into operation the relief measures for Ireland, was the subject of animadversion as a very bad precedent.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that he would go on with a Committee of Supply at twelve o'clock on Wednesday, that on Thursday the Diplomatic Relations with the Court of Rome Bill would be proceeded with, and that he would not move the third reading of the Sugar Duties Bill before Monday next.

The Commons Inclosure Act Amendment Bill was read a second time. The Sheep, &c. Importation Prohibition Bill, and the Sheep, &c. Contagious Disorders Prevention Bill, passed through Committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Constabulary Force (Ireland) Bill and the Parliamentary Elections Bill were severally passed through Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—Lord CAMPBELL moved that the House should not insist upon some of its amendments to the Public Health Bill, which had been objected to by the House of Commons, or the Bill, which still contained some valuable principles, must be lost for another year.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, though objecting to many of the amendments of the House of Commons, because they gave a power of jobbing to the local boards, would, nevertheless, not give an excuse to the House of Commons for depriving the public of the advantages the Bill even yet contained. A short conversation ensued, after which the motion of Lord Campbell was agreed to.

The Unlawful Oaths Act (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock, and was chiefly occupied in Committee on the Renewable Leasehold Conversion (Ireland) Bill.

Several orders of the day were disposed of, after which the House suspended its sitting until five o'clock. On resuming at that hour, an hon. member moved that the House be counted, and there being only 30 members present the House was adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

At the early sitting, Mr. F. MAULE, in reply to Major BLACKALL, stated that the subject of separate accommodation for married soldiers, by taking them out of barracks altogether, was under the consideration of the Government, and he trusted that ere long that object would be effected.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. HUME, stated that it was the intention of the Government to cause a special inquiry to be made in Edinburgh, with reference to the Annuity Tax, for the support of the established Church of Scotland, during the recess.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Mr. F. O'CONNOR asked the Attorney-General whether parties holding season tickets from the North-Western Railway Company, who, from dread or caution in consequence of the existing disputes, travelled to their destinations by other modes of conveyance, had any remedy against the Company for the expense thus incurred.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said his answer to the question given on the instant would necessarily be unsatisfactory, and might prove injurious; to give an official answer would require great time, and to give it professionally would require greater.

SHEEP IMPORTATION PROHIBITION BILL.—The question of the third reading of this Bill afforded Lord G. BENTINCK the opportunity of giving his ironical thanks to the Government, or the Board of Trade, for the first retrograde step made in the matter of free trade, hoping that the present measure would not be the last in the direction of protection.—Mr. LABOUCHERE said compliments from the noble Lord to the Board of Trade were so rare, that, if he could honestly accept them, he should be very glad; but he was ignorant that taking precautions against the admission of diseased animals, calculated to spread contagion, had anything to do with free trade.—Mr. HUME considered there was no retrocession from that principle in the present measure, but he was at a loss to know how it was to be carried out so as to prevent diseased animals from being imported.—Mr. LABOUCHERE replied, by means of the Custom-house officers, who would prevent their being landed. There was another Bill, which gave the means of preventing tainted sheep being brought to market by graziers or others.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. Spooner, explained the circumstances under which the gratuity of £2500 had been awarded to Sir C. Trevelyan by the Treasury. The noble Lord further stated that, since the matter had been debated, Sir C. Trevelyan had expressed an earnest desire to repay the amount in question; but his answer to that gentleman was, feeling fully convinced of the valuable services performed, that he could not consent to any repayment being made. If the hon. member thought fit to bring forward a formal resolution of censure on the Government, that would be a perfectly constitutional course to take, and one which they were prepared to meet.—Mr. B. OSBORNE intimated that he should move the disallowance of the whole sum, when the civil contingencies out of which it had been paid were moved.

SUPPLY.

The House having gone into Committee of Supply, and the vote for the salaries and expenses of the Foreign Office having been put,

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Mr. DISRAELI proceeded in condemnatory terms to bring the foreign policy of the Government under consideration, particularly with respect to Italy. The hon. gentleman strongly condemned the system of intervention or interference in the affairs of foreign countries; and, though approving of the alliance of France and England, he was adverse to their co-operation in the system of intervention, as he considered it would only lead to a general war.

Lord PALMERSTON defended the policy of the Government with regard to foreign states, particularly Italy. With respect to the latter country, he said, "The honourable gentleman seems to be better informed than he wishes the honourable House to infer with regard to the mission and grounds upon which my noble friend the Earl of Minto proceeded. Every one was, in some degree, aware of how my noble friend acted. The facts of the case are shortly these:—Towards the end of the year, as it is well known, in consequence of the altered policy of the head of the Roman Government, principles of reform began to prevail, and constitutional demonstrations were promulgated over the whole surface of the country. Difficulties were experienced between the Government and people with regard to those events, there being on the part of the Government a desire to retain what the people wanted to abolish. These difficulties were nowhere more pressing than in the city of Rome. A communication was made to me from a quarter upon which I could rely, conveying to the Government of this country that it was the anxious desire of the Government of Rome that an official mission should be sent to Rome, to aid that Government, by its counsel and advice, in settling the disputes between it and its people. It was said there might be legal difficulties in the way of sending an accredited agent to Rome. But this it was suggested might be removed, by sending an individual to Rome, who, though not actually commissioned by this country, yet, being a person having the confidence of the British Government, and being one possessing diplomatic experience, might effect a great service in arranging the difficulties in question. Such a person we deemed Lord Minto to be. He was at that time, on his own private business, spending some time in Italy; and I thought I could not better fulfil the intentions which were in view than by advising her Majesty to desire the Earl of Minto to proceed to Rome in that unofficial capacity, indeed, in which he had acted, but combining with it the weight of being a member of the Government, and possessing its entire confidence, giving him a discretion to act upon any sudden emergency that might present itself. My noble friend was instructed to take Turin and Florence on his way; and he carried letters of credit appointing him upon a special mission to those two courts, if he found it was the wish of those Governments so to receive him. To Rome, however, my noble friend carried no "official letter." The hon. gentleman who has just addressed the House asked what were the objects which my noble friend had in view. I can say, in the first place, that the interference was not uncalculated. My noble friend was to be asked to give such counsel as might tend to remove such difficulties as might be pointed out. This was the purpose of his mission—a purpose which he successfully accomplished. (Hear.) My noble friend, on the one hand, pointed out to the Governments that they might trust their subjects with the exercise of more constitutional privileges; and, on the other hand, to the subjects, that, however ardent they might be for reforms, their national objects would be best attained by placing confidence in their respective Governments, and not urging them suddenly to change long-established institutions. In Turin and Florence my noble friend has been successful. Great and important changes have been made in those two States without the disturbance of the public tranquillity, or without the interruption of those harmonious relations between Sovereign and subject which it is such a desirable object to maintain. My noble friend's entire progress throughout Italy was almost an ovation. He was received everywhere with the acclamations of the people, and with open arms by all the Courts. At Rome my noble friend's labours were directed to the same objects, and were attended with the same success." The noble Lord then detailed the circumstances under which Lord Minto had been invited to Naples by the Neapolitan Government to effect a reconciliation between the latter and the Neapolitan and Sicilian people, and the manner in which the breaking out of the French Revolution of February had interrupted the negotiations when brought almost to a satisfactory conclusion, and then stated, on the subject of the joint mediation of France and England in Northern Italy:—"What both Governments may unite together to do in this respect must be a work of peace. The French Government said to us, 'If you will offer mediation conjoined with us, we will suspend our decision as to any intentions which may lead to the adoption of other measures.' I say, sir, that the Government of this country would be incapable of discharging the responsible duties which devolve upon them, if in such case they had not acted in the manner described. That, then, is the only motive which has led us to accept of this joint mediation. The principle is that of maintaining the peace of Europe. The means and objects by which this is to be brought about give rise to a question which resolves itself into a series of details, and which I feel it is my duty at present to refuse." (Hear, hear.)

In conclusion he observed, "It is consoling to find those who are at present the organs of public opinion in the French nation, instead of turning loose, as was done in the first revolution, all the bad passions of the people for the promotion of war—it is consoling, I say, to find that they are occupying themselves instead with the internal interests of their own country, and are desirous to preserve order in France by consolidating French liberty and establishing French freedom. That, sir, does honour to these men, whatever may have been their previous associations, or in whatever course they have been antecedently embarked. As long as England and France act together for the peace of the world, so long will every effort they make to that end be adapted to sincere and honourable purposes. It is impossible to such notions as France and England should unite for any purpose which is not avowed in the face of all mankind. We propose now one of that description; and I trust in heaven that our proposal may be successful. I trust that the efforts of two great nations for the happiness and advantage of mankind may, in this instance, be successful. At all events, our best efforts shall be directed to that end; and, whether we succeed or whether we fail, I feel persuaded that the unanimous judgment of Parliament will think that we are right in making the endeavour." (Cheers.)

After some observations from Mr. H. BAILLIE, censuring the course pursued by the Foreign Secretary relative to the affairs of Spain and Portugal, the House resumed, and adjourned till five o'clock.

The evening sitting was passed in the further discussion of our "Foreign Policy" and the passing of the votes of "Supply."—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships sat for a short time, and advanced several Bills on the table a stage.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock, and disposed of several Bills which stood for second reading, committee, &c., and then suspended its sitting until five o'clock.

IRELAND.

In the evening sitting, Sir G. GREY, in answer to Mr. MAHER, denied that any outrage had been committed by the troops in Ireland.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME.

Lord PALMERSTON moved the second reading of the bill for authorising diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome.

Mr. ANSTAY opposed the Bill on the ground that by it the Government sought to use the influence of the Pope over the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland for their own purposes, and he moved it be read a second time that day six months. Mr. URQUHART seconded the amendment.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL defended the course the Government took in proposing the measure.

Mr. LAW opposed the Bill.

After a lengthened discussion, in which the Bill was supported by Mr. Gladstone, Lord Arundel and Surrey, and Mr. John O'Connell, and opposed by Mr. Napier and Mr. Goulburn, the House divided.

For the second reading, 125; against it, 46: majority, 79.

The Bill was then read a second time.—Adjourned.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left the residence of the Duchess of Gloucester, in Richmond Park, on Tuesday, for Cowes, Isle of Wight.

MADMOISELLE JENNY LIND.—A very elaborate and massive silver salver has been presented to Mademoiselle Jenny Lind, by the Committee of the Hospital for Consumption, bearing the following inscription:—"In the name of the sufferers relieved by her bounty, this humble memorial of one of her noble actions is presented to Jenny Lind, by the Committee of Management of the Hospital for Consumption, at Brompton, London, as a slight token of their esteem and gratitude, and in commemoration of the concert given by her on the 31st day of July, 1848, on which occasion, through the exertion of her unrivalled talents, £1766 was added to the funds of the charity, and a solid foundation laid for completing the fabric, the unfinished condition of which had excited her generous sympathy."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Earl and Countess of Meath, after a protracted tour in Italy and Germany, have recently returned to this country.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has taken a house in East Cowes Park, for some weeks.

On Saturday last, a labouring man, named Fell, killed himself at Barrow, in Low Furness, Cumberland, by incautiously drinking a quantity of cold water whilst in a state of perspiration. He had scarcely got the pitcher from his mouth before he dropped lifeless to the ground.

The *Lemberg Gazette* states that the cholera has made its appearance in the circle of Stanislawow (Gallicia), and from the 12th to the 17th ult. there had been eight cases and five deaths.

Notwithstanding the precautions taken at Stowe House, some of the valuables have been stolen. The light-fingered gentry appear to have been successful in making abstractions.

It is stated that Barbès is dangerously ill in the fort of Vincennes, near Paris, and is attended by one of his sisters, who never leaves him.

The military commission charged to examine into the affair of the assassination of General de Bréa and his aide-de-camp, during the June insurrection has concluded its labours. Thirty-seven individuals are to be brought to trial.

The deliveries of tea last week were 502,000lb., being about 44,000lb. less than in the preceding week.

At the Court held on Friday (last week) at Osborne, the Honourable A. Buller was sworn in and received the honour of knighthood, on his appointment as one of the Judges in India.

According to an official list published in the *Moniteur*, the number of insurgent prisoners now in the forts and prisons of Paris amounts to 8254, of which 518 are on the sick-list. Among the prisoners are 193 women and 73 children.

General Cavaignac, lately having met M. de Size, who had just arrived from Bordeaux, said, "I hear there are very few Republicans at Bordeaux." "You are misinformed, General," replied M. de Size, "there is not even one."

A deputation, consisting of Mr. Thomas W. Cookson, of Liverpool, and Messrs. William Hamilton, J. R. Laurie, and John Hamilton, of London, had an interview with Earl Grey, on Tuesday, at the Colonial Office, on matters connected with their trading establishments on the western coast of Africa.

Captain Denham, R.N., F.R.S., had interviews at the Board of Trade and Admiralty, on Tuesday, with his reports and diagrams respecting the recent steam-vessel accidents in the Irish Sea and Gulf of Finland.

The distress amongst the operative classes at Paris is every day becoming more intense. Crowds of famished women, children, and old men are constantly to be seen waiting at the gate of the Luxembourg for the hour of the soldiers' meal, in expectation of receiving a portion of it.

Sir Henry Seton, having been compelled by severe illness to quit India, has resigned his appointment as Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta; and James William Colville, Esq., at present holding the office of the East India Company's Advocate General at that Presidency, has been recommended to her Majesty for the seat on the bench vacated by Sir Henry Seton.

The effective force of the French army, which, before the revolution of February, was 342,767 men, is now 522,127.

On Sunday last her Majesty the Queen Dowager completed her fifty-sixth year.

A sentence pronounced by court-martial was, for the first time since the revolution of February, carried into effect in Paris on Saturday last. A soldier condemned for forgery was degraded from his military rank previous to being placed in solitary confinement.

General Cavaignac, in the exercise of the prerogative of mercy as head of the Republic, has commuted, in the name of the French people, the capital punishment pronounced against an individual of Troyes, convicted of a partial attempt, into hard labour for life.

The sum required to be voted by Parliament to make good the deficiency in the sums provided for the relief of distress in Ireland and Scotland through the Commissariat Department, to the 30th of June, 1848 &c., amounts to £262,545. The amount already received and paid is £1,616,129.

The silk weavers of Lyons, who had struck for higher wages, have returned to their employment.

Shipments of grapes to London, *via* Southampton, from Lisbon, are kept back by the merchants in consequence of a considerable rise in freights by the Peninsular and Oriental steamers. Shippers of that fruit have had, therefore, to charter a steamer for Liverpool, in preference to paying the high freights exacted by the Peninsular Company.

On Tuesday, at Liverpool, John Cuddy and James O'Brien were brought, on remand, before Mr. Rushton, the Magistrate, who finally committed Cuddy to take his trial at the assizes for a treasonable conspiracy in supplying arms to her Majesty's subjects in Ireland. The prisoner O'Brien was remanded until Saturday (this day).

It is understood to be the intention of the Lords of the Treasury to place the business of the Stamps and Taxes under the Board of Excise, by which arrangement the salaries of a chairman, deputy chairman, and commissioners will be saved to the public purse.

The 15th of August being the *fête* day of the Emperor Napoleon, the old Bonapartists kept it with great zeal. A vast number of the old soldiers of the Emperor went during the day to visit the tomb of the Emperor at the Hôtel des Invalides.

On Tuesday last, for the first time since the revolution of February, some business of the Stock Exchange was done at the Passage of the Opera, in Paris.

W. Edkins, Esq., Second Master, City of London School, has been appointed Professor of Geometry in the college founded by Gresham, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Birch.

The United States mail agent seized, on board the steam-ship *Niagara*, recently at Boston, a large number of letters, which had been given to passengers and others, in order to avoid the retaliatory postage of 24 cents, now levied by the United States Government.

The *Spener Gazette* of Berlin states that the number of persons attacked with Asiatic cholera in that city from 31st July to the 10th August was 16, of whom 14 died.

The Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne is to be the new Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham, and the Very Rev. Dr. Brindle Bishop of Plymouth.

Very few of the clubs of Paris which were closed in consequence of the insurrection of June have availed themselves of the privilege accorded by the new law to open under certain conditions. Not one of those which were remarkable for the incendiary language spoken in them have as yet made the declaration required preparatory to their meeting.

A letter from Brest, dated the 10th inst., states that the French frigates *Belle Poule* and *Uranie*, two of the finest frigates in the world, are to be fitted up as prison ships, and anchored in the roads, for the reception of 1000 political convicts.

On Friday, the 11th inst., a special meeting of the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron took place at their club-house, Cowes, when the noble Commodore, the Marquis of Donegal, gave in his resignation of that office, much to the regret of many. Another special meeting will take place on the 1st of September, to elect a Commodore.

A gooseberry, which measured five inches and a half round, and weighed 29 dwts. 11 grs., named Catherine, was pulled last week, in the garden of Mr. Dees, at Gosforth, near Newcastle.

On Monday morning Mary May, who was convicted, at the last Essex Assizes, of the murder of her brother, at Wix, by poisoning him with arsenic, for the purpose of obtaining the allowance for a burial club at Harwich, in which she had entered his name without his knowledge, was executed in front of the county gaol in Chelmsford.

On Tuesday last Lieut. Munro was liberated from Newgate. Before his release an application had been made to Mr. Baron Alderson at chambers for a summons to be directed to the governor of Newgate, shewing why he refused to give up the prisoner to certain sheriff's officers who held an execution against him; but the learned judge refused the application, and the debt was subsequently settled.

A fancy fair and *fête*, in aid of the funds of the school of the Licensed Victuallers' Society, were held on Tuesday, in the grounds of Cremorne House. There was a numerous attendance of visitors, not less than 5000 being present at seven o'clock, at which hour there was a balloon ascent conducted by Mr. Gale.

There are now paid guardians in thirty-one unions in Ireland, and it is understood that the outlay by the British Association in certain distressed unions amounts to £10,000 per week.

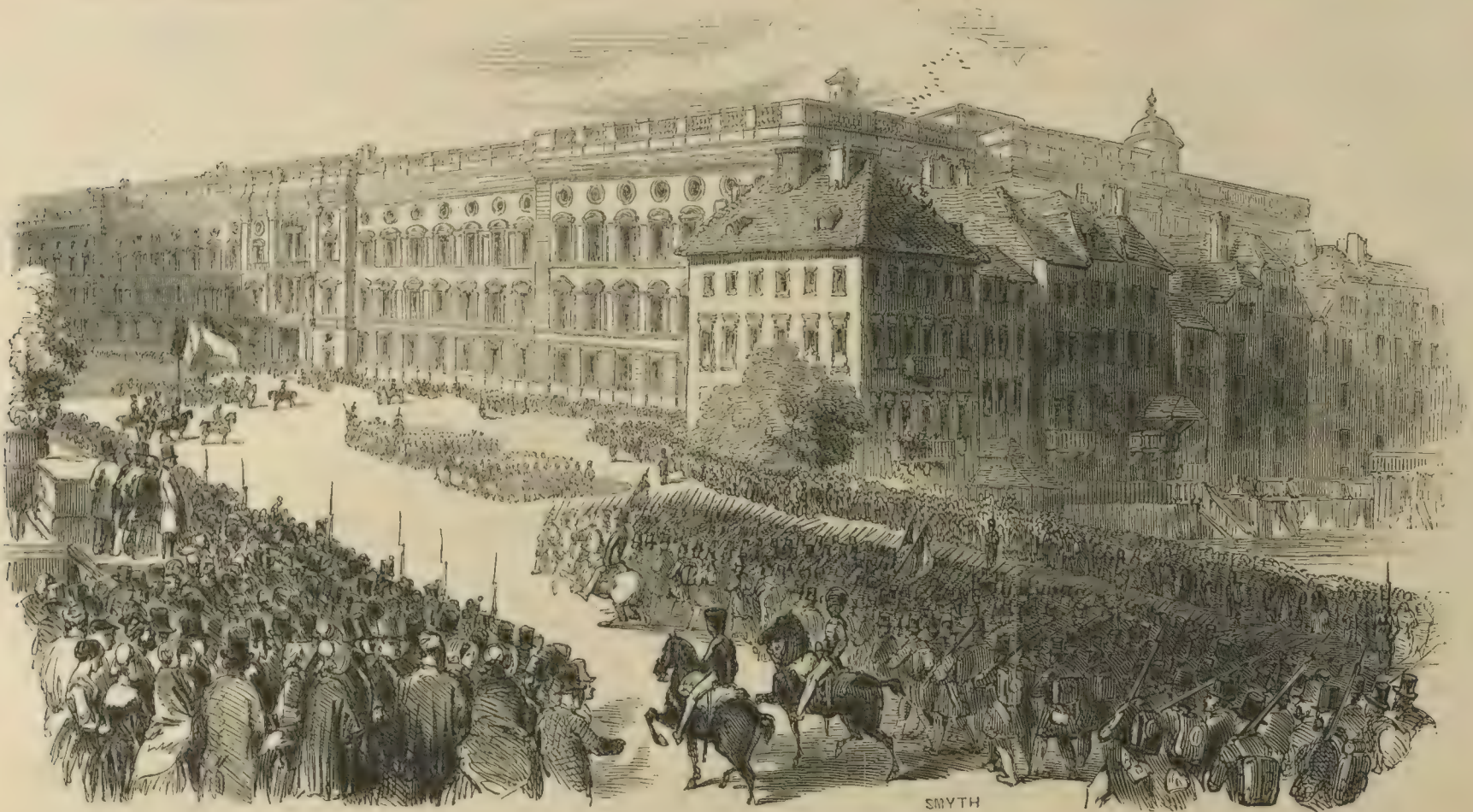
The *Hibernia* packet arrived from New York in Liverpool on Tuesday. She brought £5000 in specie on freights.

According to an official notification from the Havanah, dated March 15th, this year, a mercantile depot was to be formed at St. Jago de Cuba, on the same basis as that at the Havanah, and opened at the beginning of April. The happiest results are expected to attend this measure, which will greatly facilitate the trade with St. Jago.

According to this week's trade report from Manchester, there is, in the various mills there, an increase of 1066 hands on full time, and a decrease of 155 on short time. The total number at work this week is 41,122; last week, 40,211. This week there are 34,085 working full time; last week, 37,010: working short time this week, 3,037; last week, 3192.

Some arrivals have recently taken place from France, of private property and effects of the ex-Royal Family of France. A quantity of saddlery arrived by a steamer from Boulogne a few days since for the ex-King of the French, and there have also been other arrivals for the ex-Queen and younger branches of the family, which on arrival have been despatched to Claremont in due course.

The Government interests and those of the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company having come somewhat into collision, Captain Fraser, R.N., in charge there, has been ordered not to allow of any assumption of authority, but to take and keep in his command all the arrangements there of the outer and inner harbour; the Railway Company, however, are to be allowed every facility consistently with the public service.



GRAND PARADE AT BERLIN, IN HONOUR OF THE VICAR OF THE EMPIRE.

THE COBRA DI CAPELLO.

The subject of the present Engraving is probably the finest example of this famous reptile which has ever reached Europe alive. It was recently brought to

this country by a gentleman in the medical department of the Hon. East India Company's Service, and has been fed on the eggs of birds during the time it has lived in his possession. It is now in the Menagerie of the Zoological Society, in the Regent's Park.

glers are not deterred from capturing and taming it for exhibition, which they do with singular adroitness, and with fearful interest to the unpractised observer. They carry the reptiles about from house to house in a small round basket, from which they issue at the sound of a sort of flute, and execute certain movements in cadence with the music.

There are several varieties of the Cobra, differing in point of colour; and the asp of Egypt, famous in the story of Cleopatra, is said by Cuvier to be a near ally of this species, of which the natural range is, however, strictly confined to India.

The extremely venomous nature of the Cobra compels its being kept in a doubly secured cage, which rather interferes with the vision of the spectator; but we cannot regret a caution on the part of the Directors of the Society which prevents the possibility of an accident. In an adjoining cage in the same apartment with the Cobra we observed an immense African Python, or Boa, which is said to weigh nearly 70 lb., and which undulated with freedom through the branches of a dead tree, and gave a most formidable idea of the power of the ophidian structure when adapted for victory by crushing force, as contra-distinguished from the resistless venom of the poison fang, of which the slender Cobra, on the other hand, presents as good a type as can be selected.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the following:—The deadly enemy of the Cobra di Capello is the Indian Mangouste. We have heard descriptions of battles between them from an eye-witness. The serpent raised itself on its tail, and, with neck dilated, its head advanced, and eyes staring, waited, with every look of rage and fear, the attack of its mortal foe. The Mangouste stole nearer and nearer, and crept round, endeavouring to get an opportunity of springing on the serpent's back; and, whenever it missed its purpose and received a bite, it ran off to some distance in the field, eat some mangouste grass, an antidote against the poison of the Cobra, and then returned to the battle, in which it was at length victorious, by leaping on the back of the snake and biting it across the head.

GRAND PARADE OF THE CIVIC GUARD, AT BERLIN.

This imposing demonstration took place on the morning of the 8th instant, on the Linden, in honour of the Vicar of the Empire. The scene is minutely described by the *Times* Correspondent.

The weather was brilliant, and the spectators included as many of the inhabitants of the city as could find standing room behind and between the armed ranks, from the King's Palace to the Brandenburg-gate. The Guard began to take up their position at 9 o'clock. The Linden contains five roads side by side, two paved carriage-ways, two narrower roads for equestrians, and a wide gravelled promenade, sacred to foot passengers alone, in the centre. They are divided from each other by rows of lime trees, an English mile in length. When these reviews are held, the two exterior roads on each side are occupied by the double lines of troops, the centre promenade is left to the public, who have also the pavement in front of the houses. When the whole lines were formed, the view up and down the Linden was very fine, though it was but a semi-military spectacle.

The Burghers have progressed in some respects towards a better military equipment than they could boast in April last, since when they have not been brought together. In celerity and precision of movement they have still much to learn; but when once formed, and with nothing to do except keep the step, they get on exceedingly well. Their arms, it should be stated, are in perfect order. It is the moral and political influence of this organised body of nearly 30,000 of the élite of the citizens that gives them such weight. It is to be hoped that their military capability will never be tested.

At eleven o'clock a German and Prussian banner, side by side, were carried into the open space kept between the back of the Palace and the Lust-Garten; it was followed by the Commandant of the Guard, with his staff on horseback, by the Ministers of State on foot, by the municipality of Berlin, and the Deputies of the Chamber. The flags were placed about midway of the façade of the Palace, and the whole of the Civic Guard defiled before them, carrying arms as they passed, but no cheers were given. The battalions then turned off from the square, and marched to their several districts. The whole proceedings were conducted in a very business-like manner, but animation and enthusiasm appeared wanting.

The Illustration shows that stage of the spectacle at which the Civic Guard defiled past the German (tricoloured) and the Prussian (black and white) flags in front of the Palace.

THE MANGOUSTE, OR "EGG-BREAKER."

This very rare animal, the Mungous of Elliott, from India, has just been added to the Menagerie of the Zoological Society, in the Regent's Park, and is now, we believe, exhibited for the first time in this country. It is not more remarkable for its graceful form and action than for the display of its singular instinct, which has obtained for it the collateral name of the "Egg-breaker," and is happily shown in our Engraving. The study of the animal's habits during its feeding-time will also sanction our belief in the extraordinary stories related of the Egyptian variety of the Ichneumon family, with reference to its destroying the eggs of crocodiles, as well as its capability of contending with the most venomous serpents; rendering this Illustration a fit companion for that of the Cobra di Capello, likewise now in the Zoological Society's Menagerie.

Mr. Bennett, in his account of a specimen of Mangouste (*Herpestes griseus*), kept in the Tower, states that on one occasion it killed no fewer than a dozen full-grown rats, which were loosed to it in a room 16 feet square, in less than a minute and a half.

The story of the *Ichneumon mungo*, or *mungos*, *Viverra mungo* of Gmelin, having recourse to the plant *Hampaddu tanah*, or *mungo root*, as an antidote when bitten by serpents in its encounters with them, is related by Kaempfer, who says that he had one of these animals which slept with him, and followed him like a dog through the city and fields.

THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—The express train, which was due at Euston-square at 10h. 30m., P.M., on Tuesday night, did not arrive till 12h. 15m., being one hour and three-quarters behind time. The delay arose in consequence of the 10h. A.M. mail-train from London getting off the line at Warrington, thus blocking up the line for some time. The passengers escaped unhurt.

THE supplemental estimate of the further charge which will probably be incurred for payments to enrolled pensioners who may be employed on permanent duty, or in aid of the civil power, from April 1, 1848, to March 31, 1849, is £25,000.

ANTIQUITIES FROM BELGIUM.—A vessel has arrived in the river Thames from Ghent, having on board, as a portion of her cargo, several packages of antiquities, consigned to a firm in the metropolis.



COBRA DI CAPELLO, AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDEN, REGENT'S-PARK.

The danger which accompanies the bite of this reptile, its activity when excited, the singularity of its form, and the gracefulness of its action, combine to render it one of the most remarkable animals of the class to which it belongs. When in its ordinary state of repose, the neck is of the same diameter as the

head; but when surprised or irritated, the skin expands laterally, in the hood-like form which is well known to the inhabitants of India as the precursor of danger.

Notwithstanding the fatal effects of the bite of this serpent, the Indian jug-



ELLIOTT'S MUNGOS, OR "EGG-BREAKER," AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDEN, REGENT'S-PARK.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, AT SWANSEA.



SWANSEA AND THE HARBOUR, FROM A DAGUERRETYPE.

(From our own Reporter.)
WEDNESDAY.

The first meeting of the general committee took place on Wednesday, the 9th, at one o'clock, at which hour a large number of members had arrived. In the evening a very numerous meeting assembled in the Baptist Chapel to hear the President's address, which, after a short speech from Sir Robert Harry Inglis, on resigning the chair to the Marquis of Northampton, was delivered. It was in the main of the ordinary character of all such speeches: the progress of science was sketched out, and the prospects dwelt on with a feeling of much hope; and the natural features of the neighbourhood, and the applications of science to all the extensive smelting establishments which surround the town of Swansea, particularly examined. At the conclusion of the speech by the noble Marquis, a short address from Professor Grove, in moving a vote of thanks, in which he

was seconded by Sir Henry de la Beche, closed the evening's proceedings, excepting an announcement of the number of members who had joined the Association by Professor John Phillips.

THURSDAY.

On Thursday morning all the sections were at an early hour in full activity, excepting (a most unusual occurrence) Section A, devoted to Physical Science; in which, owing principally to the non-arrival of its active members, there appeared a falling off. In consequence of this there was an unusually large attendance in Section B—Chemistry; and certainly so many ladies have never at any meeting lent their cheering aspects to the dry details of the Hermetic art.

In the Physical Section there was, therefore, no matter of particular interest. The following were the communications brought forward. In the first two cases the authors had sent their papers, neither Mr. Mallet nor Professor Powell being at the meeting.

Robert Mallet, Esq.: Notice of Reports on Earthquakes, and the Scismometer Professor Powell: A Catalogue of Luminous Meteors, from September, 1833, to July, 1848; Observations of the Annular Eclipse of Oct. 9, 1847; On a new case of Interference of Light; On an Explanation of the "Beads" and "Threads" in Annular Eclipses. Mansfield Harrison, Esq.: On a Self-Registering Thermometer, with twelve months' tracings of its work. George Roberts, Esq.: On a remarkable Tide in the Bristol Channel, Friday, 7th July, 1848. Rev. Thomas Rankin: On the Recurrence of the November Atmospheric Waves at Huggate from 1840 to 1848.

In the Chemical Section a valuable paper from Dr. Schunck on colouring matters was read, the principal point in which was the discovery that the colouring matter of madder was a peculiar salt, to which the name of alizarin has been given. This was followed by a notice of the progress of investigations on the influence of carbonic acid on the growth of ferns, by Mr. Robert Hunt. The object of these experiments is to determine if a larger quantity of carbonic acid



THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF SOUTH WALES, FROM A TALBOTYPE.

existed in the atmosphere during the period of the coal formations. As yet, however, no satisfactory results have been obtained. This communication elicited a very animated conversation, in which Professor Grove, Dr. Faraday, and many of the scientific men present joined. A notice of a new galvanometer by Mr. Ward, and a communication on electricity closed the business of Thursday in the Chemical Section.

In that usually attractive section, the Geological, the following papers were read:—

Professor James Buckman: Remarks on the Plants of the Insect Limestone of the Lias Formation; Notice of the Discovery of some Sepaceous Remains in the Lias of Gloucestershire. Captain L. B. Ibbetson: On the Position of the Chlorite Marl, or Phosphate of Lime Bed, in the Isle of Wight (this communication was illustrated by a very beautiful model of the island). Evan Hopkins, Esq.: On the Polarity of Cleavage Planes, and their Influence on Metalliferous Deposits. William Price Struve, Esq.: On the great Anticline from Newbridge in the Taft Valley, to Cefn Bryn in Gower. It will, however, be seen that no matter of any popular interest was brought forward.

The same may be said of the Natural History Section, which was, however, greatly crowded during the day. The following were the papers read:—J. G. Jeffreys: On the recent species of *Ostomia*, a genus of Gasteropodous Mollusks inhabiting the seas of Great Britain and Ireland: illustrated by specimens. Lovell Reeve: On a new species of *Argonauta*, with some observations on the animal of *A. gondola*, Dillwyn. Dr. Lankester: Report of Committee on the Registration of Periodic Phenomena. John Blackwall: Birds observed in the years 1847 and 1848. Dr. Thomas Williams: On the Structure and Functions of Branchial Organs of the Annelida and Crustacea. Albany Hancock: On the Boring of Mollusca into Rocks, and on the Removal of Portions of their Shells. Professor E. Forbes, and Robert McAndrew: On some Marine Animals from the Bristol Channel, with Living Specimens.

In the Mechanical Section much interest was created by the communication of Mr. Scott Russell on "The recent steps in the improvement of steam navigation." In this paper the author entered largely into all the details of the "wave line" and its modifications by ship-builders, and also explained the numerous improvements in marine engines. An animated discussion followed, in which some of the local engineers joined.

In the Statistical Section nothing of importance occurred. The crowning labour of the day was the Evening Lecture, by Dr. Percy, on the Chemistry of the Smelting Processes of the neighbourhood. It would be impossible in any report which we could give to do justice to this extensive subject. Every stage of the process of copper smelting was most particularly described and illustrated; all the recent improvements were dwelt on and explained; and many suggestions thrown out for the still further improvement of many parts of this truly chemical process. In conclusion, Dr. Percy called attention to the immense value of our home and colonial mineral treasure, and to the importance of some national establishment in which a mining education might be given. The Marquis of Northampton hoped this suggestion would be pressed on the attention of the Government, and that the Museum of Practical Geology would become a Government School of Mines of the best class. After a few words from Dr. Faraday and Sir Henry de la Beche, and a statement by Professor John Phillips that £750 had been received from members and associates, the labours of the first day of the eighteenth meeting closed most agreeably.

FRIDAY.

Among the papers read in the several sections on Friday which attracted most attention, we may name the following:—

Mr. Scott Russell, on the Effect on Sound of the Rapid Motion of the Observer. The peculiar phenomena particularly referred to were the discordant sounds heard when travelling on railways; which, according to investigations which have been carefully made by Mr. Russell, appear to be owing to an alteration in the note produced, owing to the motion of the observer interfering with the wave of sound, producing what he calls a parallax of sound. It has been calculated, that, however musical the sound produced, it would be discordant until we arrive at a velocity equal to about 150 miles an hour, when a pure musical note would be produced.

Professor Plucker, of Bonn, brought forward a very important communication on Diamagnetism, which went to support all the recent discoveries of Dr. Faraday.

M. Claudet read an interesting paper on the Daguerrotype, in which he described some very remarkable phenomena produced under coloured glasses upon the silver plates; and detailed several very great improvements in his practice of the Daguerrotype.

Mr. Hunt, in a short communication, described some peculiar cases in which light, so far from producing chemical change, entirely protects the most sensitive photographic agents from change; then proving, as it appears to him, a marked difference between the power producing the photographic phenomena and that which acts upon the optic nerve.

Mr. Palmer Budd described his plan, at the iron furnaces of Ystalyfera, of employing the hot air escaping from the top of the furnaces for the purpose of heating steam boilers, thus effecting a saving upon each boiler of £350.

Sir Henry de la Beche gave a lengthy account of the geology of South Wales, which was illustrated by splendid diagrams.

In the Natural History Section, and the section of Mechanics, the following papers were of the highest interest:—Professor Owen: On the Development and Change of the Teeth in the Kangaroos, and on the Homologies and Notation of the Teeth in Mammalia; on the Eustachian Tubes in the Crocodiles. Dr. Thomas Williams: On the Structure and Functions of Branchial Organs of the Annelida and Crustacea. Mr. F. Whishaw: Exhibition and Explanation of the various Applications of Gutta Percha; on the "Telakorophonon," or Speaking Telegraph. Mr. J. Scott Russell: On the recent steps in the Improvement of Steam Navigation. Professor E. Hodgkinson: On investigations undertaken for the purpose of furnishing Data for the Construction of Mr. Stephenson's Tubular Bridges at Conway and the Menai Straits.

In the evening, notwithstanding the very unfavourable character of the day, a large party of the members proceeded to Singleton, the beautiful seat of Mr. Vyvyan, where they were received by that gentleman and his lady in the most handsome manner. Although the weather prevailed the promenade and amusements intended to take place in the grounds, yet the entertainments within were of the choicest description; and the discharge of some rockets by Lieutenant Carte, exhibiting his plan of saving shipwrecked seamen, attracted large parties out of doors, which, dispersed over these beautiful grounds, gave a most animated character to the scene.

SATURDAY.

On Saturday all were awake early, to join one or other of the several excursions which were proposed, and every kind of vehicle was in requisition. The Geologists proceeded either by land or water to the remarkable limestone districts of Gower, in which is situated the "Druide Stone." Those fond of Antiquity proceeded to Cerrig Cennen, which commands the whole extent of Swansea Bay. Another and the largest party proceeded to the Ystalyfera Iron-works, where they were received by Mr. Budd, who described to them the whole of the process of iron manufacture, and his own beautifully economic applications. From thence the party proceeded to Abercane, and, having first dined at the Lamb and Flag, a large party of ladies and gentlemen descended the Anthracite Mine. Others, less adventurous, ascended the limestone hills, by means of the splendid inclined plane. The sun shone brightly, and all was joy in whichever direction you cast your eyes; and the sage philosopher for the day unbent himself, and joined in the hilarity of each group and scene.

MONDAY.

This morning the Sections resumed their labours to hear a paper by Sir David Brewster, entitled "An Examination of Berkeley's Theory of Vision." Sir David endeavoured to overthrow the established theory, that the idea of distance is obtained merely by experience, and that all objects appear to the uneducated eye as on the same plane. He mentioned several facts, connected with binocular vision, to show that there is a line of distance impressed naturally on the retina; and all the instances to the contrary, derived from the observation of those who had received sight for the first time, he (Sir David Brewster) considered unsatisfactory, inasmuch as the eyes of such persons were not in a natural state immediately after having undergone the operation of couching.—Dr. Whewell defended the Berkeleyan theory of vision, contending that the facts stated by Sir David Brewster had been known before, and that they confirmed, instead of overthrowing, the theory.

In the Chemical Section, two papers by Mr. James Nasmyth were read, on the peculiar property of coke, and on the chemical character of steel. The property of coke indicated was that noticed by Dr. Faraday in a recent lecture at the Royal Institution, of approximating to the hardness of diamond, and its consequent capability of being applied for the purpose of glass cutting. The paper on the chemical character of steel was rather suggestive of further experiments than the result of what had been done. Mr. Charnie, the glass manufacturer, of Birmingham, stated that, in consequence of having heard that coke possessed the mechanical properties of diamond, he had withdrawn an order for diamonds, and he hoped to be able to save £200 per annum by substituting coke for diamond in his manufactures.

A paper by Mr. Randall, in the same section, "On Common Salt as a Poison to Plants," mentioned some facts that may prove of great value to the floriculturist.

After the business in the various sections had closed for the day, the general committee met by adjournment to appoint the next place of meeting.

Invitations were read from Birmingham, Bath, Ipswich, and Derby; and Birmingham was unanimously selected, the meeting to be held in September; Dr. Robinson, of Armagh, being appointed President.

In the evening Dr. Carpenter delivered, in the place for holding the general meetings, a discourse on recent microscopical discoveries. At its termination, Dr. Mantell added to Dr. Carpenter's account of the formation of chalk, that the bodies of the animalcula which inhabited the shells composing the chalk are still enclosed within them, being the mummies of a former world.

The increase in the number of members this day was very considerable.

Among the out-door attractions were the experiments of Lieut. Carte for conveying ropes to ships in danger of wreck.

One of the most interesting excursions was that to Penllergare, the mansion of J. D. Llewellyn, Esq., about five miles from Swansea, where the visitors were most hospitably entertained. The scientific attraction was an experiment to determine the applicability of electricity as a motive power for vessels. The boat ordinarily used on the lake of the pleasure-grounds was employed on this occasion.

In the bow of the boat a galvanic battery was placed, which, having connecting wires with a small retort filled with mercury at the stern, enabled the professor who steered the boat to connect or disconnect the circuit of the fluid as he pleased. Near the centre was a solid cylinder, constructed of wood, but bound with copper, which revolved on its axis, and from which electric sparks were freely emitted. This cylinder was in a state of continuous revolution; and with the cylinder a rod was connected, which caused the fans placed at the stern of the boat to revolve. The boat is ordinarily paddled from the stern, with one

oar; its progress is slow as compared with that of the Thames wherries. The battery required to work it is a powerful one, and yet the progress which it made, in its excursion round the lake, was not swifter than that which it would make with ordinary paddling. At present it is a scientific toy; but it clearly establishes the principle that electricity can be converted into a motive power for the propulsion of vessels, thereby saving the space at present occupied by the engines and fuel; and as the power can be indefinitely increased so as to meet the required speed, the sole question is one of expense.

In the Geological Section, a paper by Professor E. Forbes, being a "Notice of Discoveries among British Crustaceans," excited much interest, which was increased by the application by Dr. Buckland of these discoveries to disprove the statements of the author of "The Vestiges of Creation."

In the Statistical Section, an interesting discussion took place upon the important subject of education and its effects in the diminution of crime, in which Mr. Vivian, M.P., Mr. M. Milnes, M.P., and a number of other gentlemen took part. The chief facts elicited by this discussion were that in Prussia and Germany generally, many instances were known of parties who had forgotten the normal education in reading and writing which they had received. It appeared that similar instances had been known in the South Wales district; but it was generally considered that there was a peculiar advantage appertaining to Wales, in the circumstance that the scholar was compelled to learn two languages, and to translate one into the other. With regard to the discrepancy between the statistics of education and crime, it was suggested that physical circumstances, such as the regularity of employment, &c., had a material effect upon these returns in particular districts. Swansea and its neighbourhood was remarkable for regular employment, and for the circumstance that, owing to the cheapness of surface land, upwards of one-half the labouring population were not only their own landlords, but had built their own cottages. This result is probably without a parallel in any other portion of the British empire.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The View of Swansea is from a beautiful Daguerrotype, by the Rev. Calvert R. Jones, and shows a portion of the town, with the harbour, from Mount Pleasant.

Swansea is the most important place in the Principality. It is happily situated between two hills, on the western side of the river Tawy, and has been much improved and greatly extended during the last twenty years; but there is still room for improvement, which the South Wales Railway will, probably, be the means of accomplishing. The bay is very fine, and has been compared with that of Naples. There are but few antiquities. There are three churches, and many meeting-houses.

Of the public buildings, "the Royal Institution of South Wales," of which we annex a view, is a noble specimen. It was commenced in 1838; the architect being Mr. Long, of Liverpool. The principal front, which is of Bath stone, extends 100 feet from east to west, in the centre of which is a prostyle portico of four fluted Ionic columns, which order is continued in antæ. The portico, which has a low pediment, is elevated five feet and a half above the level of the pavement, which produces a good effect. The building contains a theatre, laboratory, three museums, council-room, and library. During the late meeting of the British Association, the Section B (Chemistry) held their sittings in the theatre of the Royal Institution.

The second view is from a Talbotype, by the Rev. Calvert Jones; negated by Messrs. Henneman and Malone, Photographers on paper to the Queen, 122, Regent-street.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The continued unfavourable state of the weather has already influenced the Money Market. Anticipations of the necessity for a large importation of corn, which, in all probability, will affect the exchanges, added to an increased demand for money, induced a belief that the Directors of the Bank of England would advance the *minimum* rate of interest on Thursday. The Board, however, separated without making any alteration; but the leading discount houses are taking money more freely, and, in some instances, at improved rates. Continued bad weather affected prices at the opening of the market on Monday. Consols quoting 85½ for money; but an improvement afterwards occurred, in consequence of some large purchases on account of the Court of Chancery, the closing quotation being 86½. These prices were maintained on Tuesday, an advance to 86½ having occurred during the day. A slight depression on Wednesday, the result of some money sales, reduced the last quotation to 86½. The seizure of armed Chartists affected the Market at its opening on Thursday, the first price being 85½, sellers. On the publication of the foreign intelligence, coupled with Lord Palmerston's speech of the previous day in the House of Commons, a better feeling prevailed, Consols advancing to 86 to 4. A degree of flatness has, however, since succeeded. Bank Stock sharing in the decline. Exchequer Bills during the week have been unsaleable in large sums, except at a heavy depression. Extensive holders remember last October in reference to these securities, and are not inclined to be again holders of Government paper at 30s. discount, and only saleable in small sums at that rate. At the close of business Bank Stock was 196½; Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 86½; Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, 86; New Three-and-a-quarter per Cent. Annuities, 86½; Long Annuities, to expire January 5, 1860, 87½; India Bonds, £1000, 24; Ditto, under £1000, 27; Consols for Account, 86.

Business in the Foreign House continues exceedingly limited, Tuesday being the only day on which any animation prevailed, and that was chiefly owing to the settlement of the Account. Prices at the close of the week became merely nominal, the only real quotations being Brazilian, at 70½; Danish Three per Cent., 68; Mexican Five, 1846, 17; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent., 44½; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 70½.

The Share Market is heavy, with every tendency to decline. Although the Eastern Counties and Great Western pay the same dividend as the last half-year, no influence is perceptible in the prices of the Stocks. Brightons have receded upon the declaration of another reduced dividend; and North-Westerns, it will be seen by the annexed list, are again lower. The closing prices are:—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 23; Buckinghamshire, 4 dis; Caledonian, 24; Eastern Counties, 14½; Ditto, Six per Cent. Guaranteed, 5½; Ditto, Extension, Five per Cent., No. 2, par; East Lincolnshire, 24½; Great Northern, 5½; Great Western, 83; Ditto, New, 10½; Lancashire, Preston, and Wyre, 34½; London and South-Western, 40½; Ditto, New, £50, 27½; Ditto, Thirds, 5 dis; Midland, 97; Ditto, £50 Shares, 12½; Birmingham and Derby, 71; North British, Half Shares, 9; Ditto, Quarters, 4½; North Staffordshire, 8½; Shropshire Union, 1½; South Devon, 16; South-Eastern and Dover, 23½; Ditto, New, No. 4, 6½; South Wales, 11½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick Extension, No. 1 (York and New), 16½; Ditto, No. 2 (New and Berwick), 10½; Ditto, G. N. E. Purchase or Preference, 8½. Boulogne and Amiens, 6½; Northern of France, 5½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The cheering influence of sunshine occasioned more animation in yesterday's Market. Consols opened at 86½ to 87, and after some unimportant fluctuations closed at 86 to 87 for Money and Time. The Foreign Market was neglected, and Shares did not show any symptoms of improvement.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrivals of English wheat for our market have been but moderate, viz., 4030 quarters. Although the show of samples here to-day was comparatively small, the demand for all descriptions, owing to the favourable change in the weather, was in a sluggish state. However, in almost every instance Monday's advanced rates were paid by the millers. A good quantity of foreign wheat has come in this week. The amount of business transacted in free parcels was small, but upwards of 30,000 quarters in bond were taken by speculators, at very full prices. Notwithstanding the large import of barley the trade was firm, and late rates were well supported. Superfine malt was in good request, at an advance in the quotations of 18 per quarter. All other kinds were quite as dear. The imports of foreign oats have been immense, viz., upwards of 56,000 quarters, yet the holders did not give way in price. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour slow in sale, at Monday's quotations.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 4030; barley, —; oats, 490. Irish: barley, —; oats, 1760. Foreign: wheal, 14,280; barley, 14,140; oats, 56,580. Flour, 1940 sacks; malt, 3880 quarters. English: wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 56s; ditto, white, 50s to 63s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 47s to 52s; ditto, white, 52s to 58s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 27s to 30s; distillers' ditto, 27s to 30s; malt, 41s to 42s; Northern and Lincolnshire malt, 58s to 59s; brown ditto, 48s to 53s; Kingston and Ware, 57s to 58s; Chevalier, 59s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 21s; potato ditto, 20s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 14s to 18s; ditto, white, 16s to 21s; tick beans, new, 32s to 34s; ditto, old, —; grey peas, 33s to 36s; mangle, 36s to 38s; white, 36s to 40s; boliers, 40s to 42s per quarter. Town-made flour, 48s to 50s; Suffolk, 40s to 43s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 42s, per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Dantzic red wheat, —; white, —; barley, —; oats, —; peas, —; beans, —; to —; peas, —; to —, per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 25s per 160lbs; Baltic, —; to — per barrel.

The Seed Market.—We have not the slightest alteration to notice in this market, which continues in a very dull state.

Linseed, English, sowing, 40s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempseed, 45s to 48s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt; brown mustard-seed, 48s to 10s; white ditto, 48s to 9s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £34 to £36 per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, £11 10s to £12 0s; ditto, foreign, £23 to £25 per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £25 to £26 10s per cwt; canary, 7s to 7s 6d per quarter. English clover seed, red, —; extra, —; to —; white, —; to —; extra, up to —. Foreign red, —; extra, —; to —; white, —; to —; extra, —; to —.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 50s 11d; barley, 30s 1d; oats, 21s 8d; rye, 29s 7d; beans, 36s 6d; peas, 35s 2d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 49s 2d; barley, 29s 9d; oats, 20s 10d; rye, 29s 11d; beans, 36s 6d; peas, 35s 1d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 8s; barley, 3s 6d; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 3s 6d; beans, 3s 6d; peas, 3s 6d.

Sugar.—Really fine raw sugars are in steady request, at extreme rates of value. Refined goods are in demand, at 52s 6d to 53s per cwt. for brown, and 53s 6d to 54s for standard lumps. Provisions.—We have to notice a moderate inquiry for Dutch butter, at last week's prices. Fine marks are selling at 88s to 94s, and inferior and surplus, 60s to 84s per cwt. Irish butter moves off steadily, at extreme rates. Carlow and Kilkenny, 82s to 86s; Cork, 86s to 87s; Clonmel, 82s to 87s; and Limerick and Waterford, 80s to 84s per cwt. English butter lumps are last advised. Fine Dorset, 94s to 96s per cwt; and fresh, 10s to 12s per dozen lbs. Bacon and all other articles are quite as dear.

Tallow.—Owing to the heavy arrivals, the market has become very dull, at 44s 3d to 44s for P.Y.C. on the spot. For forward delivery, we have very few sales to report. Town tallow, 44s 6d, net cash.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 to £4; new meadow hay, £2 5s to £3 10s; old clover ditto, £1 to £2; new ditto, £3 5s to £4 10s; and straw, £1 4s to £1 10s per load.

Spirits.—The market for rum is heavy, at a decline of 1d per gallon. Jamaica, 33s to 38s per cwt; rum, 40s to 45s; and inferior and surplus, 60s to 84s per cwt. Brandy is 1d per gallon dearer. In corn spirits we have no change to notice.

Potatoes.—A large business is passing at from £3 10s to £5 10s per ton.

Coals (Friday).—Hollywell Main, 14s 6d; Original Tanfield, 12s; Tanfield Moor, 13s; Stewart's, 17s 3d; Hartlepool, 17s 3d per ton.

Fruit.—The demand for all kinds of fruit, especially the best quality of last year's fruit, is steadily, and, in some instances prices are in favour of the sellers. The duty is 8s 6d per cwt; of 1800s.—Sussex peaches, £2 3s to £2 8s; Wexford of Kent ditto, £2 5s to £2 12s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £2 5s to £2 8s.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts on sale in to-day's market being on the increase, and the weather unfavourable for slaughtering, the beef trade was somewhat inactive, and Monday's advanced rates were with difficulty supported. With foreign stock—amongst which were 60 beasts from Portugal, in good condition—we were well supplied. Although the numbers of sheep were near 2000 head less than those exhibited on this day of last week, the demand for that description of stock was heavy, at barely stationary prices. In lambs—the supply of which was by no means extensive—a very limited business was doing; but we can notice no further decline in value. Prime Down qualities produced no more than 5s per 8lb. Calves were in large supply, and sluggish demand, at late rates. In pigs next to nothing was doing. Milch cows moved off slowly, at from 21s to 21s each, including their small calf. For pig to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 0d to 4s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; neat small porkers, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; lambs, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; Suffolk and Dorset, 17s to 25s; and small store pigs, 15s to 23s each. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 1019; cows, 117; sheep and lambs, 10,100; calves, 647; pigs, 390. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 28s; sheep and lambs, 1090; calves, 25s. Scotch: caats, 20s; sheep, 410.

Neigate and Leadenhall (Friday).—Our markets were heavy to-day, and prices were with difficulty supported:—

For pig by the carcass:—Inferior beef 2s 6d to 3s 1d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; small pork, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; lamb, 3s 10d to 5s 0d.

ROBT. HERRI.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DISTURBANCES IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

Considerable alarm existed at the beginning of the week in the manufacturing districts—more particularly in Manchester and Ashton-under-Lyne—in consequence of rumours of intended outbreaks by the Chartists and the Irish Confederate Clubs.

On Monday night it was shown there were some grounds for this feeling of apprehension—at least at ASHTON—for on that night, though the Confederates were overawed by the presence in the town of large bodies of military, they signalled the spirit which animates the organisation by a most sanguinary and cold-blooded outrage, as the following details will show:—A number of the Confederates assembled in the evening at their usual meeting-house, the Charles-town Chapel, and, for once having evaded the surveillance of the police, were enabled to arm themselves with pistols, pikes, swords, and other weapons, and march out into the streets, thus armed, at a little before 12 o'clock, without encountering any immediate opposition. There were 30 or 40 pikes carried by them, several carried drawn swords, and others guns and pistols. Soon after leaving the meeting-house they encountered two policemen, one of whom, named James Bright, was shot through the heart with a pistol; and they pursued the other into an adjoining street, but he baffled them by running into a cottage, the door of which he locked inside, taking care to extinguish the light as soon as possible. What the object of their march was, beyond the assassination of the police, does not very clearly appear; but it would seem that for a short time they entertained the insane project of holding the town against the military, for, on messengers being sent to the barracks, they encountered this armed force, and were turned back—some, indeed, being fired at. It is stated that the rioters were encountered by these messengers in considerable force, drawn up in lines across the road to the barracks, but on the military being summoned it was found that the rioters had moved to Hyde, a town several miles distant. On their way they committed acts of wanton cruelty. A man named Bradshaw, who works for the Messrs. Fowler, potters, was pierced through the thigh with a spear. Another man, named George Showcross, was shot through the calf of one leg with slugs, and they fired a bullet through the window of Mr. Aspland, surgeon, Dukinfield, about two o'clock, whilst that gentleman was standing at it, but so wide of him as not to have placed him in much peril. On their way through Dukinfield the miscreants called at the seat of Mr. Charles Hindley, M.P., and dislodged one of the small cannons placed in front of it, carrying it off, but ultimately abandoning it, probably on account of its weight. On arriving at Hyde they entered several factories, and drew the plugs from the boilers, but dispersed without committing other mischief. On Tuesday morning, within a few hours after the occurrence, the magistrates of Ashton assembled at the Town Hall; measures were taken at their suggestion by the police to apprehend suspected persons, and upwards of twenty were taken into custody.

At MANCHESTER, all the Confederate clubs, on the same evening, remained in deliberation till a late hour; but, as the police were on the alert, and the military patrolling the streets at various points, they separated quietly, without interference. On Tuesday fourteen of the Chartists and Confederates were arrested; they have been remanded for a week by the magistrates.

At OLDHAM, on Monday, the magistrates had intelligence that the Confederate clubs there intended to organise and march, so as to be at Manchester, eight miles distant, at midnight, where a combined movement was to place the city in their hands. Their principal club-room was closely watched, and about one o'clock on Tuesday morning upwards of fifty armed men left it, but proceeded out of town, and were not molested by the police.

At BIRMINGHAM in the beginning of the week all was tranquil, and throughout the district, but circumstances had disclosed themselves to the police which left little doubt of the fact that arming to some extent had been carried on amongst the disaffected Chartists who have recently held meetings in the town. During the whole of Monday night, Mr. Stephens, the Chief Superintendent of Police, and a number of his subordinates, were on the alert, but nothing transpired. The civil and military force which has for some time been in readiness to act upon almost instant notice, is sufficient to suppress a much greater outbreak than could be got up, although it does not seem probable that any will be attempted.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUG. 15.

BANKRUPTS.

J SPELLER, High-street, Shoreditch, cheesemonger. H COLENTU, Portsea, baker. A GILMORE, late of Calcutta, but now of Stamford-hill, merchant. BURT, late of High-street, Newington-butts, grocer. M OXLEY, 28, Norfolk-street, Portsea, grocer. Hotel and boarding-house keepers. H P SEXTON, Worcester, stationer. T STOKES, Nottingham, tailor. J D HILL, Hornsea, Lincolnshire, seed merchant. R W GOWIN, Lincoln, ship-builder. M CHALLENGER, Sheffield, grocer. S MOCATT, Liverpool, merchant. W ST ALBIN, Liverpool, dealer in music. J RUTHERFORD, Stanwix, Cumberland, grocer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 18.

WAR-OFFICE, AUG. 18.

6th Dragoons: Lieut T F Grove to be Captain, vice May; Cornet A Roys to be Lieutenant, vice Grove; Sir E S Hutchinson, Bart., to be Cornet, vice Roys. 1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards: A H P S Wortley, Esq., to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

9th Foot: Lieut S Darling to be Lieutenant, vice Cassidy. 15th A: J Cowper to be Ensign, vice Lloyd. 22d: Ensign H V Pennefather to be Lieutenant, vice Whiteside; A L Monk to be Ensign, vice Pennefather. 27th: Capt U Williamson to be Major, vice Fawkes; Lieut H Tunard to be Captain, vice Williamson; Ensign C Chanceller to be Lieut, vice Tunard. 29th: Lieut R C D Bruce to be Lieut, vice Archer. 35th: Lieut W J Smith to be Lieut, vice Baker. 40th: Lieut F B Morley to be Capt, vice Halkett; Ensign and Adj F B Drew to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign R Hare to be Lieutenant, vice Morley; D Pennefather to be Ensign, vice Hare. 42nd: W C Ward to be Ensign, vice Cumberland; Assist-Surg R H King to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice W H Macintosh. 50th: Capt J E L Gower to be Captain, vice Pennefather. 51st: Lieut W C Gentry to be Lieutenant, vice Darling. 58th: Acting Assist-Surgeon F Ker to be Captain, vice F Bull; Lieut G A J M'Clintock to be Captain, vice Brown; Ensign C P Heathcote to be Lieutenant, vice M'Clintock; the Hon H Flower to be Ensign, vice Heathcote. 55th: To be Ensigns—W Macdonnell, vice Wynyard; F W A Parsons vice Walker. 68th: To be Ensigns—Ensign G J H Wynyard, vice Middleton; A J Ford, vice Barker; S Mayne, vice Garstin. 61st: Ensign C B Fenwick to be Lieut, vice Wall; H Brackenbury to be Ensign, vice Fenwick. 69th: Ensign J Walker to be Ensign, vice F Le Mesurier. 68th: Captain H Needham to be Captain, vice Gower. 77th: Brevet Lieut-Colonel Sir H Bayly to be Major, vice Wilson; Captain R J Stratton to be Major, vice Sir H Bayly; Lieut A Aitken to be Captain, vice Stratton; Ensign C S Leger G Gordon to be Lieutenant, vice Aitken; W F Tolle-mache to be Ensign, vice Gordon; Assist-Surg O Macartney to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Mansfield. 83rd: E Dickinson to be Ensign, vice Cochrane. 88th: Acting Assist-Surgeon F Ker to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Macartney. 94th: Ensign E D J MacArthur to be Lieut, vice M'Crea; P Primrose to be Ensign, vice MacArthur. 96th: Brevet Lieut-Col W Hulme to be Lieut-Col; Brevet Major T M Wilson to be Major, vice Hulme; Capt J Clyde to be Captain, vice Jones; Lieut F Pearce to be Capt, vice Wilson; To be Lieutenants without purchase—Lieut G Swaby, vice Clyde; Lieut J H Archer, Lieut J S Gordon, Lieut J S Cannon, Lieut H T McCreia, Lieut J Whiteside, Ensign W F Raitt, Ensign P D Middleton, Ensign E O Barker, Ensign C Gowan, Ensign F J Jones, Ensign W M Lees (vice Pierce). To be Ensigns—Ensign W T Little, vice Raitt; Ensign G B Cumberland, vice Jones; Ensign G H Cochrane, vice Lees; To be Assistant-Surgeon, Staff Assist-Surgeon J J Clifford, M.D.

st. Helena Regiment.—Ensign and Adjutant J Hayes to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign J H Prenderville to be Lieutenant, vice Cannon; R W Thomas to be Ensign, vice Prenderville. HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assistant Surgeon M F Mansfield to be Assistant Surge

BIRTHS.

In Curzon-street, Mayfair, the Lady Beaumont, of a son and heir.—August 9th, at Torquay, Devon, Mrs T. Elliott, of a son.—At Edmonton, on the 13th inst, the wife of Mr R. Williams, wine merchant, of a daughter.—On the 15th ult, at West Oxford, Upper Canada, the wife of Thomas Mills, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 12th inst, at Handsworth House, near Birmingham, at the immature age of 26, Fidelia, the wife of Mr D. S. Harnack, of Handsworth, and daughter of the late Kinsley Van Dyke, Esq., of Delaware, U.S.—At Tiverton, in the 84th year of his age, William Cole, Esq., many years Page of the Presence and State Musician to His Majesty George IV.—At his house in St John's-wood, aged 80, Sir Robert Chester.—At Inverness, Mrs Walker, widow of Dr Walker, Bengal Medical Service.—On the 8th ult, at Guernsey, Alfred Brook Kay, son of Capt Brook Kay, East India Service, aged two years and ten months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mlle. JENNY LIND—Last time of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.—Last Night but One of the Season.—The Nobility, Patrons of the Opera, and the Public are respectfully informed, that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on TUESDAY NEXT, AUGUST 22nd, 1848, when will be performed (Last Time) Donizetti's Opera, entitled LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.—Last Night, Mlle. Jenny Lind; Edgar, Signor Gardoni; Bidebent, Signor Bouche; Enrico, Signor Coletti. With various Entertainments in the BALLET DEPARTMENT, comprising the talents of Mlle Cerito, Mlle Carolina Rosati, M. Perrot, and M. St. Leon. It is also respectfully announced, that the FAREWELL NIGHT (being the Last Night of the Season) will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, AUGUST 24th, on which occasion Mlle JENNY LIND will appear in one of her favourite characters.—The Free List is suspended, the public press excepted. *** Pit Tickets may be obtained, as usual, at the Box-office of the Theatre, price 10s 6d each; where applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets are to be made.

GREAT CONCERT-ROOM.—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mlle. JENNY LIND.—M. THALBERG.—THE LAST GRAND CONCERT OF THE SEASON.—The Nobility, Gentry, and the Public are respectfully informed that (by the kind permission of Mr. Lumley) a GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place on SATURDAY, August 26th, in the GREAT CONCERT-ROOM OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, on the Estate of Fiddlers Field. After a new and brilliant success of the Aroca. To conclude with, 19th time, the new Grand Equestrian, Pedestrian, Chivalric, Legendary, Historical, Commemorative, National, Extravaganza Pageant of LADY GODIVA and PEEPING TOM OF COVENTRY; or, Clearing the Toll.—Box-office open from Eleven till Five.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Glorious success of the new Pageant of GODIVA, which continues to be received with enthusiastic shouts of applause.—On MONDAY, AUGUST 21, the entertainments will commence, at a Quarter to Seven precisely, with Fitzball's highly successful Spectacle of MARLTON, or the Battle of Flodden Field. After a new and brilliant success of the Aroca. To conclude with, 19th time, the new Grand Equestrian, Pedestrian, Chivalric, Legendary, Historical, Commemorative, National, Extravaganza Pageant of LADY GODIVA and PEEPING TOM OF COVENTRY; or, Clearing the Toll.—Box-office open from Eleven till Five.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—Visitors are admitted WITHOUT ORDERS, on MONDAY in every week, at SIXPENCE each; on the following days, at ONE SHILLING each. Children at SIXPENCE. A new entrance has been opened in the Broad-walk.

CREMORNE.—Aerial Steam Navigation and Balloon Night Ascent.—On MONDAY, AUG. 21st, Lieut Gale will make another Night Ascent in the New Balloon, the Royal Cremorne, at Ten o'clock, and discharge from the car a magnificent Display of Fireworks. Flights of the Aerial Carriages between Three and Six o'clock; previous to each, a brief Explanatory Lecture will be delivered. The Balloon to be at the Royal Cremorne, at the Casino d'Es. Laurent's band of 50 Performers. Monstrous Platform for Dancing. River Esplanade. Brilliant Illuminations. Grand Pyrotechnic Display.—Admission, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Most Important LECTURE, by Isambard Bragg, Esq., on ASIATIC CHOLERA, and its dependence on the ELECTRICAL STATE OF THE ATMOSPHERE, with New and Practical Suggestions for its Treatment, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Two o'clock, and in the Evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Nine. POPULAR LECTURES by Dr. Ryan and Dr. Buchanan on the DYNAMIC EFFECTS exhibited in the new DISSOLVING VIEWS, which, with the CHROMATROPE and MICROSCOPE, are shown on the large disc. Experiments with the DIVER and DIVING-BELL. New Machinery and Models Described. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price. The New Catalogue, 1s.

THE HALL OF ROME, THE ONLY EXHIBITION OPEN IN LONDON. Great Windmill-street, Haymarket. Immense success and unprecedented reception of the New Models, which have had the honour of appearing in the Four Seasons, La Giselle, Euphrosyne, and several other artistic delineations. The Proprietor begs to announce that the same will be presented every morning and evening. Morning performance at Three; Evening at Half past Eight.—Stalls, 3s.; reserved seats, 2s.; promenades, 1s.; a private box, for six persons, 10s. 6d.

CHINA BROOCHES.—These superb novelties and elegant appendages to the dress, being made of white Parian, in circles, ovals, and wreaths, can be obtained from Mrs. MARY BROUGHAM, Burslem, Staffordshire, for 4s. 6d. each. Post free 6d. extra.

THE SAFETY CHAIN BROOCH (patronised by the Queen) is manufactured into a variety of new and elegant designs in BLACK as well as Gold and Silver. They may be sent by post to any part of the kingdom, and ordered DIRECT FROM THE INVENTORS, HENRY ELLIS and SON, EXETER. Plate and Ornaments of every description made to order in Devonshire Silver.

JONES'S £4 4S. SILVER LEVER WATCHES at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent Free.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent Free for a Twopenny Stamp.

THE NEW FISH CARVER and FORK in ARGENTINE SILVER.—A Large and Elegant Assortment of these Novelties, fitted in morocco cases, of the King's, Albert, Victoria, and other styles, at 2s. the pair; solid silver-handle ditto, at 6s. the pair.—SARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill; and at Sheffield.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—A GOLD WATCH and FINE GOLD CHAIN, fitted complete in a morocco case, for £8 10s., very suitable for a present. The description of the watch is as follows:—Double-backed gold case, gold dial, horizontal movement, four holes jewelled, maintaining power to go whilst being wound, and all recent improvements; a written warranty given, and a twelve months' trial allowed. The case is of the best silver, and the watch is of the most perfect construction. SARL and SONS, Watch Manufacturers, 18, Cornhill, opposite the New Royal Exchange.—N.B. These elegant presents can be forwarded through the Post-office with perfect safety, upon the receipt of an order for the amount.

WATCHES and their MANAGEMENT.—T. COX SAVORY and Co. have published a PAMPHLET, describing the construction of the various watches in use at the present time, and pointing out the advantages of each, with lists of prices. It is intended to give the information which is constantly required previous to the purchase of an article, the principal characteristics of which should be accuracy and durability. It also contains remarks on the proper management of a watch by the wearer. It may be had gratis on application personally, or by post.

T. COX SAVORY and Co., 47, Cornhill, London, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.—T. COX SAVORY and Co.'s Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent free, if applied for by a paid letter. The contents are the prices, weights, and patterns of new and second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks, new and second-hand Tea and Coffee Services, Waiters, Silver-edged Plated Goods, the new plated on white metal Spoons and Forks, Watches, Clocks, Ladies' Gold Neck Chains and Jewellery.

T. COX SAVORY and Co., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

SILVER-PLATED DISH COVERS and CORNER DISHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, invite an inspection of their STOCK of these elegant appendages to the dinner table, which they continue to sell of superior quality, cheaper than any other house in the trade. Drawings, with prices annexed, forwarded to any part of the kingdom post free.

SILVER TEA SERVICES, of New Patterns.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, opposite the Bank, have recently finished several new and elegant patterns of TEA and COFFEE SERVICES, of novel and elegant design, and of the highest finish. The following have been generally admired:—

The Portland Pattern, tastefully engraved. The Louis Quatorze Pattern, richly engraved.

Strong Silver Tea-pot, £12 10 0 Strong Silver Tea-pot, £15 10 0
Ditto Sugar Bowl, £7 0 0 Ditto Sugar Bowl, £9 0 0
Ditto Cream Ewer, £5 0 0 Ditto Cream Ewer, £6 10 0
Ditto Coffee-pot, £16 10 0 Ditto Coffee-pot, £17 10 0

A large stock is offered for selection in the Show-Rooms, including every variety of pattern, from £34 upwards.

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

ROME, Naples, Florence, Genoa, Mantua, Verona, and Venice are all described fully and faithfully in Mr. BUCKINGHAM'S RECENT TOUR IN ITALY, which includes also a Visit to Herculanum and Pompeii; an Interview with Pope Pius the Ninth and other recent events, and is published by PIERRE JACKSON (late Fisher and Co.), London, in 2 handsome octavo volumes, with 12 quarto steel engravings of the principal cities visited. Price 28s., bound in cloth and leather. Orders received by all booksellers, or by the Author, at No. 4, Park-place, Regent's-park, London.

Now Ready, price Eighteen Shillings, Vol. XII. of **THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.** Elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, rich in Illustrations of the Extraordinary Events of the last Six Months, forming a most complete and valuable ILLUSTRATED CHRONOLOGY, together with mass of useful and highly interesting articles on Art, Literature, and Science.—The Covers for Binding Vol. XII, with the New Allegorical Design in Gold, price 3s. each.—May be obtained, by order, of all Booksellers, &c., in the Kingdom, as also the previous Volumes.

NEW SONG.

WILL YOU LOVE ME THEN, AS NOW. Price 2s. (sent postage free). This very charming song is decidedly one of the most successful of the season. It is composed by the author of "The Echo Song," and the melody is strikingly beautiful, and is within the range of most voices. The words are touching in the extreme. When sung with expression, this ballad cannot fail of being very effective. DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

TWELVE NEW SONGS, Words and Music, for 1s.; by Post, 1s. 2d.—Books I. and II., of Original English and Scotch Songs, are now published, and may be had of Pelham Richardson, 23, Cornhill; Webster and Co., 60, Piccadilly, London; and G. Crawford, 64, Princes-street, Edinburgh.

THE MAN IN THE MOON FOR AUGUST.—The Habeas Corpus Act has been suspended. What of that? If a gentleman be kept under lock and key until the 1st of March next, will he be prevented from studying the MAN IN THE MOON? Where, then, is the punishment? And echo answers, "Nowhere." Twenty "Punches" x Forty "Puppet Shows" = One MAN IN THE MOON. One person will prove the fact. Sixpence is the price; a Tizzy is accepted.—A Tanner is not refused—and even a Bender will be poked by the Publisher. EDITED BY ANGUS B. REACH. Office, 185, Fleet-street.

MANGNALL'S HISTORICAL QUESTIONS, by the Rev. G. N. WRIGHT. New Edition, bound in roan, price 4s. 6d., illustrated with Forty Engravings, corrected, and adapted for the use of Schools.

HISTORICAL and MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS, for the Use of Young People: with a Selection of British and General Biography, &c. By RICHARD MANGNALL. In this edition are embodied the latest geographical discoveries and scientific inventions, and the most recent facts in the departments of biography and history; a new chapter on the Middle Ages, and an Epitome of Scripture History, to which many inaccuracies respecting dates have been rectified; and, as the pupils' guide to a correct pronunciation, all classical words and proper names are accentuated; and, when consisting of three or more syllables, the penultimate, if long, is uniformly marked.—London: WILLIAM TEGG and Co., Cheap-side.—A Catalogue of School-Books sent, on application enclosing a postage stamp.

THE HOLY LAND.

Just published, price 2s. 6d. (Proof Impressions on India Paper), **A PANORAMIC PICTURE OF THE HOLY LAND** exhibiting Model Views of the principal Cities and Places mentioned in the Old and New Testament. With 85 References. Size of the Plate, 28 inches by 12. Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers.

THE ILLUSTRATED NEW TESTAMENT. (AUTHORISED VERSION.) Beautifully bound in leather, embossed and gilt sides, gilt edges, price Five Shillings. In paper cover, Half-a-Crown. With Sixty Splendid Engravings from Drawings executed by Eminent Artists, expressly for this Edition. Notes, Historical, Explanatory, and Descriptive; and embellished by a novel Panoramic Picture of the Holy Land, as a Frontispiece, presenting at one view the principal cities and places mentioned in the Old and New Testament, assisted by eighty-five references. London: Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers.

COMPLETION OF THE WORK.

Now ready, price 2s. 6d., PART IV. OF **THE HISTORY and ART of WOOD ENGRAVING; CONTAINING AN INTERESTING HISTORY OF THE ART OF WOOD ENGRAVING FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD.** BY W. A. CHATTO.

With Fac-similes of curious Specimens of Ancient Wood Engraving; Also, the following subjects, which have been selected from THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and exhibit in various styles the capabilities of Wood Engraving:—Drayton Manor (G. Dodson) View near Folkestone (Clint) Belvoir Castle (F. Goodall) A Tale of the Wars (J. J. Jenkins) La Fete de Marigage (F. Goodall) Garden Scene (Watteau) Portrait of Rembrandt Trinity Church, Stratford-on-Avon (Dumaine) Burghley House (G. Dodson) Charlotte Hall—Anne Hathaway (F. Goodall) The Levee Walk (F. Danby, A.R.A.) Hampton Court Palace (W. L. Leitch) Colours and Rheinhardtstrasse (from Sketches by H. R. H. Prince Albert) Irish Courtship (A. Fripp)

This Work is printed in the most careful manner, upon a warranted tinted paper made expressly for the purpose, which considerably enhances the beauty of the Engravings. Now complete in Four Parts, 2s. 6d. each. Published by W. LITTLE, 198, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers.

Third Thousand, price 1s. 6d. **ACCIDENTS and EMERGENCIES;** a Guide for their Treatment. By ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S., Surgeon to the Bank of England, and Lecturer on Surgery. This sheet, illustrated by numerous wood engravings, is hung up at every police-station by order of the Commissioners of Police, and is already in use at most of the public offices in London. It forms an invaluable guide for the immediate treatment of accidents and emergencies, and it should be placed in a conspicuous situation in every dwelling. Published by Mr. CHURCHILL, medical bookseller, Princes-street.

THE NATURE and SEAT OF SICK HEAD-ACHE and ACCIDENTAL DIZZINESS; with the method of Self-Treatment. Fifth Edition. By DR. MAURICE MENE, of the University of Paris.—H. BALLIÈRE, 219, Regent-street, London.

NO MORE MEDICINE for Constipation, Dyspepsia (indigestion or laborious digestion), Nervousness, Low Spirits, Biliousness, nor any other of the great family of diseases originating in one and the same cause—imperfect Chylification. Medicine successfully superseded by a simple, easy, economical, and pleasant mode of alimentation. Published by DU BARRY. Price 6d. or 8d. (in stamps) per post, the fifth edition of

THE NATURAL REGENERATOR of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, with numerous cases practically illustrating how health has been restored to the most feeble, delicate, or shattered constitution.—Du Barry and Co., 75, New Bond-street, London; H. B. Hurst, 27, King William-street, Strand; Abbiss, 60, Gracechurch-street; Moore, 109, Strand, London.

TO BOOK BUYERS.—R. SAYWELL'S Catalogue of 1500 New and Second-hand Works, in the various branches of English Literature, at very reduced prices, may be had, gratis, on application, or will be forwarded, postage free, to any address.—193, High Holborn, opposite New Oxford-street.

CHILDREN'S and INVALIDS' CARRIAGES.—Invalids' wheel chairs, from £3 to £35, with hoods, second-hand as well as new; spinal and self-acting chairs, children's chairs, vis-a-vis waggon, phaeton, &c., from 10s. to 20 guineas. Immense and varied collection on SALE or HIRE, at INGRAM'S Manufactory, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.—N.B. Illustrated catalogues.

GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS are obtained at the CITY DOMESTICS' BAZAAR, 33, Ludgate-hill, which is conducted by a Lady of the highest respectability. Servants with good characters will find it the best office for a respectable situation. Open from Ten till Four, Saturdays excepted.

SEND EIGHT POSTAGE STAMPS, and by return, and post free, you will get a handsome Teapoon of WATSON'S SOLID ALBATA PLATE, which is rapidly superseding silver for all domestic uses. It is equally sweet and handsome as silver itself. This is the only solid substitute now sold, and unlike plated goods of any kind, there is nothing to wear off, so that the more you rub and clean it, the better it will continue to look, though in daily use for fifty years. Don't be afraid to put it to any test, and then send your order. A full catalogue of prices, with patterns of every other article manufactured from this beautiful metal, will be enclosed with the sample spoon.—Address WATSON'S, 41 and 42, Barbican (corner of Princes-street), and 16, Norton-folgate, London.

HEAL and SONS have made a considerable REDUCTION in the lower qualities of RED FEATHERS, and are now selling them at the following prices, warranted quite sweet and free from dust, being purified by steam with patent machinery.

Poultry .. 04 100 per lb Best Grey Goose .. 2s 0d per lb
Grey Goose .. 1s 2d White Goose .. 2s 6d
Foreign Grey Geese 6d .. Best Dantzic ditto 3s 0d

A list of prices of every description of Bedding sent free by post, on application to Heal and Sons' Factory, 196 (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham-court-road.

HANWELL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Middlesex. Principal, the Rev. J. A. SMERDON, D.D., twelve years Curate of Hanwell. "Assured that you will do your duty as zealously and faithfully as in the Curacy of Hanwell."—Bishop of London's Letter. "We shall ever reflect with the warmest gratitude upon the strenuous and unremitting exertions you have made on our behalf."—Address of former pupils. "The whole of Great Britain does not contain a School better suited in every way for the purposes (and purses) of Indian residents."—The English Mail. The Term divides on the 1st of September.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the usual Dividend of Five per Cent. (less Income Tax) on the paid up Capital on the Shares of the Society, will be payable at this Office on and after Monday, the 21st day of August instant. Proprietors living at a distance may obtain their dividends either by sending in order to the Secretary, or by applying to any of the Society's Agents.

GEO. H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary, 99, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Cambridge-place, Paddington.—The Committee earnestly solicit the further CONTRIBUTIONS of the public to enable them to complete the Hospital, and OPEN it for the reception of PATIENTS.

This Hospital, which is now in progress of erection, will not only have 150 beds for patients, but also will contain the board-room, the chapel, the operating theatre, and other principal departments required in a large hospital; the design being intended, when fully carried out, to have beds for nearly 400 patients. A donation of 30 guineas or upwards constitutes a Life Governor of the Hospital, and an annual subscription of three guineas or upwards an Annual Governor.

Amount already advertised, £24,703 3s. Additional Subscriptions.—(Annual Subscriptions marked A.) Miss Gee .. £10 0 0 The Bishop of London .. 2 0 0 The Misses Bouwens .. 20 0 0 The Misses Alcock .. 2 0 0 Mrs. Macalister (3d ann.) .. 1 0 0 Lord Cresswell .. 5 0 0 Mrs. Todd .. (do.) .. 1 0 0 Rev. J. H. Gurney .. 31 10 0 Geo. T. Jenkins, Esq. .. 2 0 0 Lady Boynton (6th don) 100 0 0 Miss Stephens .. 5 0 0 Thos. Lee, Esq. .. 5 0 0 Jas. Fraunce, Esq. .. 5 0 0 John White, Esq. .. 5 0 0 Making the total amount of subscriptions £24,943 3s. 6d.

Subscriptions and donations will be received by the following bankers; viz. Sir Claude Scott and Co., Cavendish-square; Messrs. Curries and Co., Cornhill; Messrs. Locks, Colles and Biddolph, Charing-cross; Messrs. Drummonds, 49, Charing-cross; Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand; and Messrs. Hopkinson, Regent-street; by William Tatham Esq., Honorary Secretary, 61, Oxford-terrace; and at the Hospital, where any information may be obtained, and communications addressed. August 17th, 1848. WM. TATHAM, Hon. Sec.

BEARD'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS by the NEW PROCESS, are taken at 85, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY; 34, PARLIAMENT-STREET; and the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, REGENT-STREET. "The portraits exhibit a marked improvement."—Athenaeum, June 24. "The entire colouring can only be compared to the finest enamel."—Times, June 21.

WEDDING ORDERS and INDIA OUTFITS executed in the first style of fashion at Mrs. NORTON'S Show Rooms, 72, Strand, where an extensive assortment of Ladies' Linen and Under Silk, and morning and evening dresses, in Muslin, French Silk, and Printed & Plain; with a beautiful variety of Baby Linen and Children's Dresses, are kept ready-made. Youths' and Gentlemen's Shirts made in the newest style. The Ladies' Registered Equestrian Shirt can only be obtained at Mrs. Norton's, 72, Strand.

SILKS, BAREGES, and MUSLINS.—BEECH and BERRALL, 64, Edgware-road, have now the cheapest lot of the above goods ever offered. Elegant Striped, Checked, and Glace } 1s 5d and 1s 9d per Yards, in all colours. Rich Black Silks and Dress Satins amazingly cheap. Several hundred Bareges Lisses, 10s 9d and 12s 6d. Beautiful Organdie and Swiss Muslins, 5s 11d, worth 15s 6d. N.B.—Ladies in the country will find this an opportunity rarely to be met with. Patterns sent, postage free.—Address BEECH and BERRALL, 64, Edgware-road.

HER MAJESTY'S LACEMAN.—DISON RETIRING from BUSINESS.—The whole of his valuable and magnificent STOCK to be SOLD OFF, at Half its Value. His taste, responsibility, and mode of business, during 26 years, is a warranty for the genuineness of this sale and the perfection of his goods. To accomplish his aim speedily, a discount of five per cent. from the reduced prices will be allowed on all purchases of £10 and upwards, and every article will be priced in plain figures.

LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS, 5s. 6d. Each, Black, White, or Colours, or four for 22s carriage free to any part of the United Kingdom. White Sitting-up Dresses, 7s 6d, 9s 6d, 11s 6d; Invalids' Flannel Gowns, with Cape, 9s 6d to 21s each. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS Subscribers are especially solicited to inspect a Large Stock of Baby Linen and Outfitting Goods. Catalogues may be had for one stamp. The Stock accommodates the INFANT, the JUVENILE, and the CENTENARIAN. (See the "Ladies' Newspaper.") Orders are neatly executed, and parcels above three pounds sent free to any place of direct communication, by JAMES DOBSON, Outfitter and Baby Linen Warehouseman, 127, High-street, Borough.

LADIES' FASHIONABLE MORNING WRAPPERS, 5s 6d each, colours guaranteed; White Sitting-up Dresses, 7s 6d, 9s 6d; Invalids' Flannel Gowns, with Cape, 9s 6d to 21s.—JAMES DOBSON solicits attention to a large STOCK of BABY LINEN and OUTFITTING GOODS. Catalogues will be forwarded upon receiving one stamp. No 1 describes articles for infants, specifying prices, including Scotch and French Robes, from 4s to 10 guineas each; Nos. 2 and 3 consist of Under-clothing for Children, together with Fashionable Frocks, Pelisses, Mantles, Bonnets, &c.; Nos. 4 and 5 comprise Outfits for Ladies and Gentlemen.—N.B. Orders neatly and promptly executed by James Dobson, Outfitter, 127, High-street, Borough.

INFANTS' CLOAKS, HOOD, HATS and BONNETS, ROBES, FRENCH CAMBRIC, LAWN, and LACE CAPS, Dots and Night Gowns, Robe Blanks, Trimmed Nursery Baskets, and Bedding, with every article usually required for a YOUNG FAMILY, thus completely obviating the trouble and inconvenience so long complained of, in going to various Shops when JUVENILE CLOTHING is required, at SHEARMAN'S, 5, FINSBURY-PAVEMENT, LONDON, (midway between the Bank and Finsbury-square.)

The remaining STOCK of CHILDREN'S FROCKS, COATS, and PELISSES, clearing out, at very reduced prices, to make room for the Autumnal Novelties, for the production of which active preparations are now in progress. BROWN HOLLAND Pinfones, strong and neatly made, 1s.; frocks, 1s. 9d.; ditto braided, 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d.; Blouses, 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d. LINEN DIAPER Pinfones, 1s. 3d.; ditto trimmed, 1s. 9d., 2s., 2s. 6d.; Drawers, 8d.; Chemises and Shifts, 6d. and 8d.; Slips (long sleeves), 1s. 9d.; Night Dresses (trilled), 1s. 10s.; Slips (long cloth), 1s. Every size regularly kept, and at prices in proportion.

BERDOE'S PALLIUM, or LIGHT OVER COAT, and SHOOTING JACKETS.—The attention of those who appreciate a genuine, respectable, and superior article, at a moderate cost, is confidently invited to these well-known gentlemanly and popular JACKETS, which are established by constant sale, and are effectively waterproof 45s. and 50s.—W.B.'S SHOOTING JACKETS have long been celebrated among experienced sportsmen, and are guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever.—96, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill.

CAUTION to HOSIERS, DRAPERS, and FASTENING.—The ALBERT BELT, with the REGISTERED SLIDE FASTENING, and Patent Soling, or Binding, for any belt or fastening for a belt, being an infringement of the above, will render themselves liable to the penalties imposed by the 6 and 7 Vict., c. 65, and will be proceeded against forthwith according to law. N.B.—Each Slide Fastening is stamped "JOHN PATERSON, London; registered Aug. 27, 1847." The Registered Fastening, from the absence of springs, is simplicity, and perfect security. It is peculiarly adapted for children's belts. The trade supplied through any of the wholesale houses.

MARK WELL!—The best and cheapest Establishment in the Kingdom for Ladies' Hats, Gentlemen's fashionable Attire, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Furs, Outlets, and General Warehouse Articles, is that of E. MORSE and SON, 154, 155, 156, and 157, Minories; and 85, 84, 83, and 82, Abchurch-lane. The Charming and perfect security, and the N.B.—Closed from sunset Friday till sunset Saturday. *** A Book, with rules for self-measurement, and lists of prices, to be had on application, post-free.

ROWLANDS' TOILET ARTICLES, each of infallible attributes.—ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL is highly and universally appreciated for creating and sustaining luxuriant hair, and for the complete removal of dandruff, and the operation of variable temperature, by refreshing its delicacy, and preserving the brightest tints with which beauty is adorned. "Robert Chase, London," is in white letters on the Government stamp of the genuine. Price 2s 9d, and 3s 6d; quarts, 6s 6d. Sold by all perfumers and medicine vendors.

THE TOILET of BEAUTY furnishes innumerable proofs of the high estimation in which GOWLAND'S LOTION is held by the most distinguished possessors of brilliant complexions. This elegant preparation comprehends the preservation of the complexion, the removal of dandruff, and the complete and the operation of variable temperature, by refreshing its delicacy, and preserving the brightest tints with which beauty is adorned. "Robert Chase, London," is in white letters on the Government stamp of the genuine. Price 2s 9d, and 3s 6d; quarts, 6s 6d. Sold by all perfumers and medicine vendors.

AN APPRENTICE is WANTED by Mr. WEBB, Woollen Draper and Trimming Seller, 137, Edgware-road.

BUY YOUR WEDDING RING at 33, LUDGATE-HILL.

PIANOFORTES, the best of every description, New and Second-hand, Foreign and English, for SALE or HIRE, at CRAMER, BEALE, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

GEORGE and JOHN DEANE, GUN-MAKERS to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, No. 30, King William-street, London-bridge.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING, 6, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square.—Mrs. BARRETT continues, by her unrivalled system, to perfect persons in the art of Cutting and Fitting in Six Lessons, for 10s. 6d.—Hours for inquiry and practice from Eleven till Four.

PEACHEY'S PIANOFORTES for HIRE or SALE, in town or country, warranted, and packed free of expense.—G. PEACHEY, Manufacturer by appointment to the Queen, 109, New Pianofortes always on view, with a variety of every description of second-hand, in good condition.

AIR-GUNS and AIR-CANES.—An entirely new and further improved assortment of these portable and silently destructive weapons now on sale, adapted by REILLY, Jun., for killing rabbits, rooks, sea-fowl, &c., with ball; small birds, &c., with shot; fish, with harpoons.—Prices from 55s. each.—The Treatise, price 6d.; by post, 8d.—REILLY, gun-maker, New Oxford-street.

"AS YOU LIKE IT."—Either Six Pounds of Sterling Congou Tea for 20s., or Five Pounds of very Superior Quality and Extraordinary Strength Tea for 20s., packed in the original lead and sent carriage free to all parts of the kingdom.—ALEXANDER BRADEN, Tea Merchant, 13, High-street, Islington, London.

NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.—YARD.—DAKIN and Co. sell none but good TEAS. The duty on all teas is 2s 6d per lb., and when sold at 2s 6d, yet is there no tea so truly cheap as the excellently good Congou that pleases all who drink it. Sold at 4s, by DAKIN and Co., Tea Merchants, Number One, St. Paul's Churchyard.

PROTODOLIC HATS.—This invention involves the principle of perfect ventilation to the crown of a hat by means of a valve, which admits of air conductors, obviating all the inconvenience of an ordinary hat. JOHNSON and CO., Patentees, Hatters to her Majesty and Royal Family, 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street.

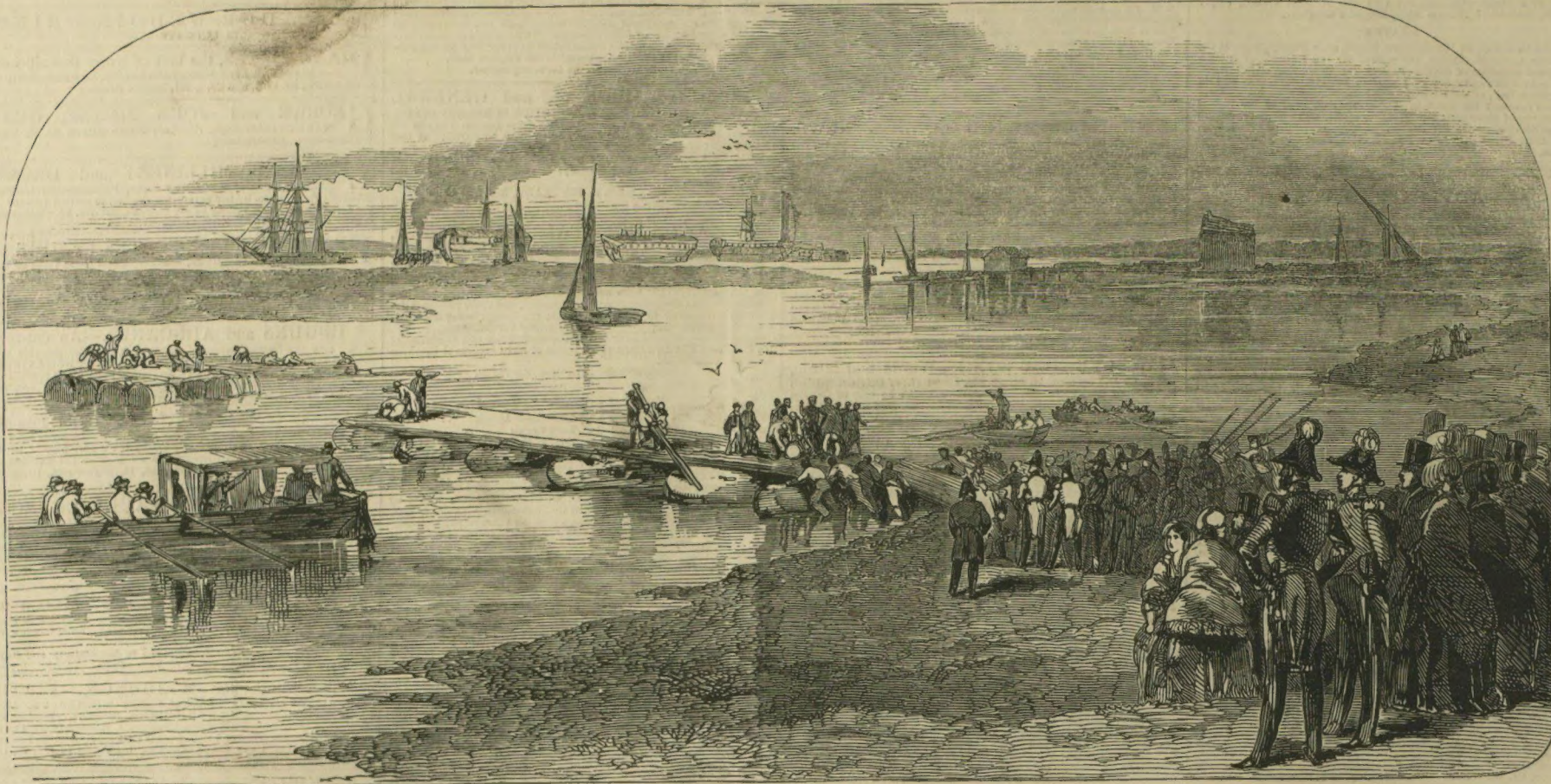
PRESENTS for WEDDINGS, BIRTH-DAYS, &c., may be selected from SUMMERLY'S ART-MANUFACTURES, sold by all first-class Retailers. The late Novelties are the Carpet, Florist, Florida, a Wooden Bread Platter and Knife, Glass Flower Vase, &c.—A Catalogue, with 24 Designs sent, on receipt of Three Postage-stamps, from CUDALL'S, 12, Old Bond-street.

S. MORDAN and Co.'s PATENT EVER-POINTED PENCILS.—S. M. and Co. CAUTION the Public in purchasing this useful article to see that the patentees' name be stamped legibly on the case, and that the quantity of counterfeits are constantly pressed on the Public, as they yield a greater profit to the salesman, but will be found of no value in use. These remarks apply also to S. M. and Co.'s patent leads for replenishing the same. Manufactory, City-road, London.

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE, 42s. per dozen; pints, 24s.; from Epervay and Rheims. Sparkling Burgundy, 54s. per dozen; sparkling St. Peray, 48s. per dozen.—HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Importers, &c., 150, Regent-street, in consequence of the troubled state of France, have purchased for cash a large shipment of the above, and can confidently recommend them as being of genuine quality.—N.B. A large stock of pure St. Julien Claret, 28s. per dozen; and Gordon's Golden Sherry, 30s. and 36s. per dozen.

NEW PATENT for ROASTING COFFEE, effected by rapid currents of hot air. The true flavour of the Coffee can only be obtained by this method. France, for famous Coffee

GRAND SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM.



CONSTRUCTING A PONTOON BRIDGE.

On Friday, a series of very extensive Siege Operations took place on the practice ground, in front of St. Mary's Barracks, at Chatham. They included Pontoon Exercise, Escalading, Mining and Countermine, Attacks on Stockades, Attacks and Defences of Outposts, &c.; and the spectacle was witnessed by many thousands of spectators.

The operations were to be performed in the presence of the Court of Directors of the East India Company. At a little before one o'clock a considerable number of those gentlemen arrived, and proceeded to the quarters of Sir Frederick Smith, at Brompton, to partake of a collation. Among the directors were Major-General Sir James Law Lushington, K.C.B., Major-General Galloway, C.B., Major-General Cauldfield, C.B., Major Oliphant, the Hon. Leslie Melville, Mr. Francis Warden, &c.; and in addition to these we noticed Sir John Burgoyne, and other distinguished naval and military officers.

It was intended that the operations should have commenced at one o'clock P.M. So enormous, however, was the crowd of spectators, and so densely had they spread themselves over the whole of the works, in the absence of a sufficient body of men to keep the ground, that it took Sir Frederick Smith nearly two hours to clear the lines and inner works before it was really safe to begin. A little before three, however, the attacking party having taken its station, the mimic siege commenced.

The ordinary works of a siege on a small scale having been carried on during the present summer for the practice of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal and East India Company's Engineers and Sappers and Miners, on the space between the left of Chatham Lines and the old Hornwork, which is bounded at one extremity by the Terrace Bastion, and at the other by Prince Frederick's Bastion, it was proposed to consider the trenches as having been brought to their present state by a besieging army and then abandoned and the siege raised in consequence of the arrival of a superior force of the enemy.

The attack was now, as it were, renewed by the following operations:—1st, the storming of the outer line; and, 2ndly, the re-occupation of the trenches, so as to admit of the more advanced works of the siege being pushed on by mining, and the formation of lodgments by the sappers.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Harrison, commanding the Royal Artillery of the Medway district, co-operating in the arrangements for the day, directed the

artillery operations; and the general arrangements for the attacks and defences were made by Colonel Sir Frederick Smith, K.H., Director of the Royal Engineer establishment.

In the first series of operations, the works of defence were lined with troops from the casemates of St. Mary's Creek, artillery being placed in the flanks and in the right branch of St. Mary's Hornwork. A squadron of cavalry, and detachments of the Royal and East India Company's Sappers and Miners, of the Royal Marine Artillery, and of the Royal Marines, constituted the garrison. The assaulting party consisted of three columns. The right column was covered by skirmishers, and preceded by an infantry pontoon bridge, carried by 100 men of the provisional battalion. This bridge extended across St. Mary's Creek. This portion of the operations is shown in the first of the annexed Engravings. The officer of Royal Engineers in command of the right column sent forward two parties of Sappers and Miners, each under an officer, to breach the stockade that closes the passage round the left of St. Mary's, and likewise to form a breach in the enclosure wall of the Fire Barns. The garrison occupied the Fire Barns, and only quitted them when they observed that powder was lodged at the foot of the enclosure wall, for the purpose of breaching it. The explosion to form these breaches was the signal for the advance of the right column across the creek. This column attacked and occupied the Fire-Barns, and the Sappers and Miners there provided themselves with tools and gabions. A squadron of Sappers sallied from the lines to take the assaulting left column in flank, and after harassing the Infantry they retired within the works, and again debouched for a similar attack from behind the casemates. They finally withdrew to the inner line. As soon as the first parallel was occupied by the other two columns, the Sappers and Miners debouched from the Fire-Barns, and proceeded along the approaches to the third parallel. Simultaneously with the crossing of the creek by the right column, the centre and left columns advanced to the escalade of the outer lines, covered by their skirmishers; but they did not open their fire until they arrived at the counterscarp, when a brisk musketry fire was opened on the gunners and infantry lining the parapets. The skirmishers fired kneeling. When the assailants reached the fence on the glacis, the garrison opened a steady fire of artillery and a rolling fire of musketry, which they continued until the ladders of the besiegers were placed against the scarp, when the

"Cease firing" was sounded, and the garrison retired to the reverse of the first parallel. There were two sets of ladders. Those first placed on the counterscarp were removed across to the scarp, and replaced on the counterscarp by another set, which remained there. As soon as the storming parties were formed in the ditch, and placed their ladders against the scarp, the skirmishers ceased firing, and closed to the ladders, descended the ditch, and formed the rear of the assaulting party. The left column formed on the ramparts, in column, of $\frac{1}{2}$ distance, facing the inner line, and "formed square" to resist cavalry. The Royal Artillery, who were the first to mount the ladders, detached a party to man the captured guns, and removed them into the besiegers' batteries, previously firing on the cavalry and the retreating infantry. The garrison retired, disputing every inch of the ground, and supported by a fire of artillery from Prince Frederick's and the Duke of Cumberland's bastions. These operations are shown in the second Engraving.

The details of the remainder of the first series, want of space compels us to omit.

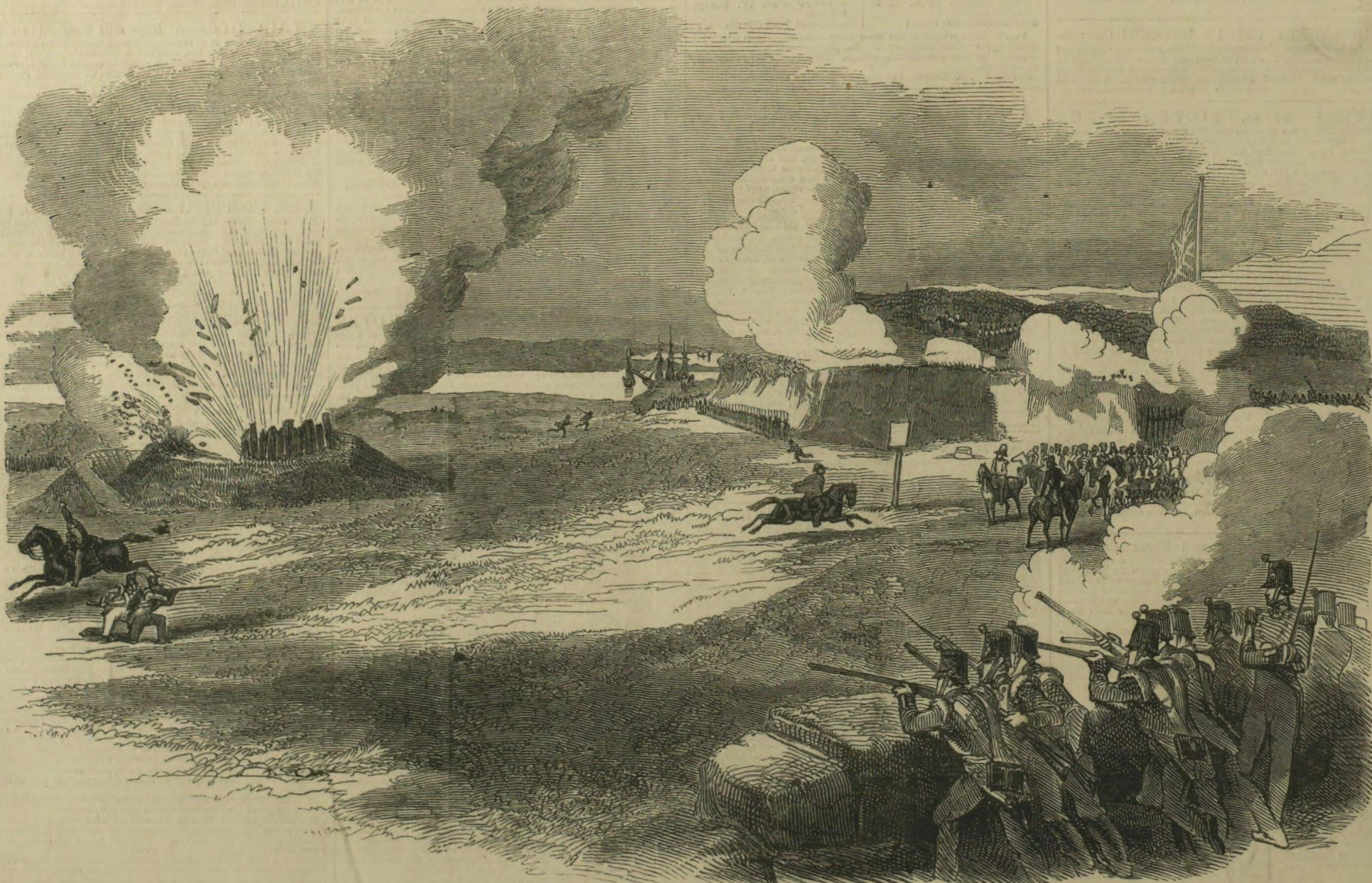
In the second series of the operations, the defence of the inner line was conducted by the former assailants, and the attack of the inner line by the former defenders.

A steady fire of artillery and musketry was kept up on both sides; under this fire the redoubt was taken by escalade and evacuated by the defenders.

Previously to evacuating, lighted port-fires had been placed in connexion with charges under the redoubt; and by powder the stockade was thrown down so as to open the gorge. The besiegers were withdrawn from the redoubt, to avoid accidents from the explosions of the charges fired by the garrison in their retreat. A breach was then made in the Duke of Cumberland's Bastion, which was entered by the assailants simultaneously with an escalade of the right face of the Terrace Bastion.

Colonel Sir Frederick Smith, K.H., Royal Engineers, had the general direction of the attacking and defending forces.

In the general arrangements of the various operations, Colonel Sir Frederick Smith, K.H., Royal Engineers, was assisted by Captain C. Fanshawe, Royal Engineers, the staff officer of the Royal Engineer establishment, Lieutenant Lane Fox, of the Grenadier Guards, and Lieutenant and Adjutant A. C. Gleig, of the Royal Artillery, who acted as staff officers in the attack.



SAPPERS AND MINERS BLOWING UP FIRE-BARN.